THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,345—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names and try one or other of the brands

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ...
... Glentromie ... ...
"Cutler Palmer's First Irish ... ...

} Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagaon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	..,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 5% per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 11th July, 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA).	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

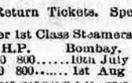
O. von HOFFER.

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	about 6th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	about 6th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE First-class steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,450 tons, Captain R. G. TAITT, will SAIL from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES DIRECT on or about the 6th proximo.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin, plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents,

Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 1st July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

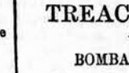
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 7th July. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TONIC ORANGE WINE.

MADE from the best Seville oranges. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The Medical Profession recommend this Wine as being both wholesome and strengthening in cases of loss of appetite, Chronic Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY BYCULLA, & POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	Rs. 29 0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen.....	Rs. 33 0
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37 0
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE

Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CLARETS!

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 4	6 4
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VERY CHOICE. WALKING SPECIALLY SELECTED WITH BALANCED HANDLES.

"HOAR & CO.'S LATEST NOVELTIES." STICKS.

Hazel, Spur—Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn, Medler, &c.	From Re. 1-8.
Silver Mounted Sticks, "Swagger," Canes, &c.	From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { STICK IMPORTERS. } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. | ROENISCH.

COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

HARMONIUMS.

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅜ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ABKARI HYDROMETERS.

	Rs. a.
Hydrometer with Thermometer in case, Trial Jar and Book of Tables	15 0
Hydrometer in Mahogany case, complete with Thermometer, Trial Jar and Book of Tables.....	20 0
Hydrometer ditto ditto with leather sling.....	22 8

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 „ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 „ Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino..... from	24 0	„
Summer Merino..... „	27 0	„
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)..... from	39 0	„
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool..... from	45 0	„
Lace Balbriggan..... „	24 0	„

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants..... from	16 8	„
Gauze Merino, spliced seats..... from	36 0	„
Summer Merino spliced seats.... from	39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats..... from	42 0	„
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42 0	„
Pure Llama Wool ..... „	48 0	„
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats..... from	27 0	„

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

REDUCED PRICES.
LAST WEEK.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING.
(as performed 15 months ago).

One of the most Unique Entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.

DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES
with Lime-light effects.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2, 1, 12, 8, 4.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.
SMOKING CONCERT.
FRIDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1888.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Quartette.....“Thuringien Volkslied.”
Song.....“The Three Beggars.”
Mr. H. Wallick.
Recitation.....“Ellen McJones, Aberdeen.”
Mr. T. Stephenson.
Song.....
Mr. B. Thelenberg.
Recitation.....“The Brothers.”
Mr. A. Spuling.
Comic Song.....“The Brandy Pawnee Porter.”
Mr. H. O'Connor.

PART II.

Song.....“Shipmates.”
Mr. H. Wallick.
Musical Glasses.....“Home Sweet Home.”
Mr. G. Grant-Craig.
Recitation.....“Sultan of Botoo.”
Mr. T. Stephenson.
Comic Song.....“Killaloe.”
Mr. M. Purvis.
Song.....
Mr. B. Thelenberg.
Comic Song (Banjoe).“Susannah.”
Mr. M. Purvis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Office, 27th June, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
SALE OF LAND.
NOTICE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 25th July next, for the purchase of certain Port Trust land near Gorupdeo Hill and opposite the Sassoon S.& W. Mill, containing about 5,779 square yards described as under:

Bounded on West by Gorupdeo Hill road and with a frontage of about 155 ft.

Bounded on North by property of Mr. Dhunbaijee Framjee Panday, length 476 10-12 ft.

Bounded on South by properties belonging to Messrs. Tar Ahmed Bawa, Dawood Mahomed, and Nowrojee Cursetjee, length 484½ ft.

Bounded on East by property of Mr. Joosub Rahimtoola, length about 110 ft.

A plan of the site can be inspected in the office of the Undersigned, and offers should be quoted per square yard.

There are several tenants now on the land.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

By order of the Trustees,
J. P. BAIRD,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bounders.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED AT OUR STALLS.
THE GRAPHIC
SUMMER NUMBER

WILL be printed chiefly in colours. There will be two Complete Stories.

“YOUNG MR. BARTER'S REPENTANCE,”
By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY,
Illustrated by W. LOCKHART BOGLE,
AND
“THE LATE MRS. PUTSEY,”
By F. W. ROBINSON.

Miss Edith Œ. Sommerville will contribute an amusing illustrated record of a
“MULE RIDE IN TRINIDAD,”
and Mr. J.C.Dollman, R.I., a fully illustrated account of
“BEHIND THE SCENES OF A CIRCUS,”
Showing how the human and equine denizens of the ring are trained for their performances.

Miss Emily Lees will depict the Adventures of the “THREE MISSES GREENHORN IN LONDON.”
Amongst other illustrations will be:

“PUPS,” From the picture, by G. A. HOLMES.	“THE OLDSMUGGLER,” From the picture, by A W. ROSSI.
“THERE'S A GOOD DOG, BEG!” From the picture, by J. LAVERY.	“HUSH!” From the picture, by Miss BLANCHE JENKINS.
“MY LADY'S PETS,” From the picture, by J. C. DOLLMAN, R.I.	“FRIEND OR FOE?” From the picture, by Miss HELENE SCHJERFBECK.
“YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT,” From the picture, by J. C. DOLLMAN, R.I.	“AWAITING THE MASTER'S RETURN,” From the picture, by MAXIME CLAUDE.

A Presentation Plate will be issued with the number, entitled,
“THE RIVALS.”
From the picture by E. MUNIER.
Price Re. 1, Post free, Re. 1-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,
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ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CLOSING OF THE BYCULLA GOODS STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of June next, the present arrangements for receipt and despatch of Goods at, and from, the Byculla Station will CEASE.

2. Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and all articles carried at Passenger Coaching rates will be booked to, and from, the Byculla Station as at present.

3. All articles booked as Goods at Goods Train rates, including Grass, Hay, &c., will be received at, and despatched from, the Bombay Waree Bunder Goods Depot as heretofore.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the First of May, 1888.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Municipal Board of Sholapur. Candidates are invited to send applications, specifying full name and age to undersigned before 20th of July next; examination certificates and testimonials should accompany. Good knowledge of English and Marathi, and, if possible, knowledge of accounts, capacity for active and administrative duties; Professional Engineering, actual experience of Municipal or other administrative work are the expected qualifications. The salary will be from Rs. 100 up to the maximum of Rs. 200, according to the best available qualifications.

The permanent incumbent of th post is on leave without pay, which expires on the 1st of May, 1889, and is at present employed as Secretary to the Surat Municipality, and stands a fair chance of being confirmed there. The Municipality does not hereby bind itself to confer the vacancy upon the best or any other candidates.

HIRACHUND NEMCHUND, Chairman,
Managing Committee, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 21st June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber not less than 18ft. long by 15 square, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed “Tender for Teak Timber,” and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire), WEDNESDAY, 11th July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 600,000
in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to he Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
“THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,”
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called “PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.”

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.
FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY.....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
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DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

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A FULL-PAGE PORTRAIT OF
LORD DUFFERIN,

THE VICEROY OF INDIA, is presented with the current number of the journal.

The bill of fare for the June number is unusually attractive:—

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The Chinese Wall a Fact.—*Missionary Herald.*
Weakminded Children.—*Journal of Mental Science.*
Sudden Forgetfulness.—*Chambers' Journal.*
A South American Eden.—*Boston Transcript.*
Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag.—*Temple Bar.*
The Pains of Fear.—*New York Forum.*
Natural Healing.—*British Hydropathic Journal.*
Bodily Heat.—*Healthy Life*, London.
Daniel McCartney: The Great Prodigy of Memory.
One's Place in the World.—*Woman's Magazine.*
In Memoriam: to Mathew Arnold. (IN VERSE.)
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GLEANINGS, SHORT:—Humorous and Miscellaneous.

Annual subscription, Rs. 3 only; including postage, Rs. 3-6 *in advance.* Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Within a short time the *Literary Album* enjoys a REPUTATION IN JOURNALISM NOT ATTAINED by any other journal in India.

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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12 per 1,000
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OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8 each.
“APSLEY” Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12 „
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., “INSULINDE,” CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
„ 1885.....£388,156
„ 1886.....£355,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. “Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.”

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See “The Times,” July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words “Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne” on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence in misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes the best relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—“WALTER DE ROOS, London,” in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

NOTICES.

“RANGOON GAZETTE.”
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the “Rangoon Gazette” is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balachaws, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, C

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmagoa. To-day:—Kt. Companion (ship), for San Francisco.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bheema entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The ship Knight Companion left the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 23rd instant shows a decrease of Rs. 42,180 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per s.s. Deccan, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

MARIONETTES AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Mr. Webb's wonderful marionett entertainment is continuing to receive the patronage it deserves at the Novelty Theatre. Since the last occasion many improvements have been made, the programme has been extended, and the *personnel*, if it may be so termed, augmented. We would remind our readers with families that an afternoon performance will be given on Saturday. It was pleasing to notice on the last occasion what capital arrangements were made for the comfort of the little ones. Measures were taken to suppress the noisy element, to avoid crush and the possibility of the slightest accident occurring to them.

THE DACOIT LEADER RAMA MURIA.—Rama Muria, the notorious dacoit leader, who, about two years ago, committed a series of dacoities in the Poona and Thana Collectorates, and for which he was sentenced to a term of thirty years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judges of Poona and Thana, was placed yesterday before Mr Candy, the Sessions Judge and a jury, on a charge of having murdered one Rama Damsia by inflicting wounds on his head and face with a sword. A lad Hema Koli stated that about two years ago, while he and the deceased, who was his uncle, were returning to the village from their field, a man rushed out from a bush and inflicted wounds on the head of the deceased. He further stated that the man who did this was the prisoner at the bar. The next witness examined was the doctor of the Khed Dispensary who had examined the wounds of the deceased. After describing the wounds he went on to say that the deceased was a leper. He added that the deceased would have lived for seven or eight months, but that his death was accelerated by the wounds inflicted, that the wounds were not serious, and that he was quite sure that the man had leprosy. The dying declaration of the deceased, made before the Magistrate at Khed, was read out, and the jury gave an unanimous verdict that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—*Deccan Herald.*

A SCHOOLBOYS' FACTION FIGHT.

ON Tuesday last a scene occurred at Homjee Street, Fort, which caused some excitement amongst the residents of that locality, in which street there are two schools, the Fort Proprietary School and the Fort High Schools, situated on each side of the road, and almost abreast of each other. It appears that some ill-feeling had sprung up between the students of the two institutions, and they sought to revenge themselves. The boys having collected together in their respective schools on the day in question a general "set to" took place between them by throwing bricks, tiles, and stones at each other. Numerous panes of glass in both the schools were smashed, and damage done to the woodwork. The schoolmasters of each of the institutions endeavoured to suppress the disturbance, but finding all attempts at it unsuccessful, they were compelled to ask the assistance of the police. The police guarded the public road. The lads, it appears, after a battle of about half an hour ceased firing, and returned to the ir respective homes.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

RE MUNCHARAM MUNMOHUNDAS.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for leave to file a fresh petition. The previous petition was dismissed for want of prosecution under circumstances over which the insolvent had no control. The application was granted.

RE AMRITLAL KALIDAS.—Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying that his client was in jail at the instance of a creditor. Mr. Mankar, on behalf of this creditor, Bharmull Bhima, opposed the application on the ground of a vexatious defence made by the insolvent in a suit brought against him in the Small Causes Court. Mr. Budroodin said that the defence to the suit was made as the insolvent was legally advised; and that it was not vexatiously made. The insolvent had deposited all his books with the Official Assignee; and it was untrue that any of them contained false or fictitious entries. After some further discussion, the application for an interin order was granted.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A PUBLIC RIGHT TO A DHURMSALLA.

UNDER clause 6 of section 19 of Regulation 12 of 1827, Mr. J. M. Campbell, District Magistrate of Panch Mahal, sent to the High Court for information copy of a notice he had issued to the *panch* of Nuna Mahajans of Jhalod, District Panch Mahal, ordering them to keep open the dhurmsalla at Jhalod for the general use of the public. Mr. Gokuldas Parakh and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared on behalf of the *panch* to show cause against the notice.

The magistrate stated as his reasons for issuing the notice that the Nuna Mahajuns had closed the dhurmsalla and appropriated it as a place for giving caste feasts, keeping it locked except when it was used by them. Enquiry showed that the dhurmsalla was built in 1848 from subscriptions raised by the people of Jhalod and surrounding villages. The leading members of the Mahajun said that, as the dhurmsalla was built by public subscriptions, the Nuna Mahajuns had no right to close it against travellers. As the Mahajuns did not agree to keep the building open, a notice was issued to them under clause 1 of section 19 of Act 12 of 1827.

Their lordships, after hearing the vakils, passed the following order:—It appears to us that section 19, clause 1 of Regulation 12 of 1827, relates only to places, the right of the public to which is not disputed. In the present case it is clear that there is a *bona fide* dispute as to the ownership of the dhurmsalla in question. We must therefore forbid the order.

A SENTENCE ENHANCED.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* RAHMANKHAN ANWARKHAN.

THIS case was referred to the High Court by Mr. Mulock, acting District Magistrate of Surat, for enhancement of the sentence passed upon the accused, an assistant railway guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Accused was on the 29th September last tried before Mr. Jumnadas Maneklal, second-class magistrate of Surat, on a charge of dishonestly retaining stolen property, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50, and in default of payment, to undergo a month's further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Mulock said he was moved by Mr. Holland, Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to send up the case to the High Court. It appeared that the accused was in charge of the stolen property, and therefore bound to keep it safely under his protection. Systematic thieving had been committed in railway trains, and the offence proved certainly called for an enhanced sentence. Accused had in his possession the appliances for opening parcels and boxes and closing them again. Having heard Mr. Manekshah who appeared on behalf of the accused, in answer to a notice why the sentence should not be enhanced, their lordships altered the conviction to one under section 381 of the Penal Code, and enhanced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment, leaving the sentence of fine untouched.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Thursday 28th June, 1888—Vigil of Saint Peter Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Friday 29—St. Peter's day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Communicant's meeting.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd instant.

VICTORIA DOCK CONTRACT.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 131, dated 14th June, intimating that his Excellency the Governor in Council has great pleasure in recording his concurrence in the Trustees' Resolution on the subject of the completion of the Victoria Dock contract, &c., and in sanctioning the payment of the sums proposed by way of *bonus* to the Engineer and members of his staff, aggregating Rs. 12,500.

NATIVE DIVERS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th June, stating that it has been found difficult to instruct the native diver employed under the Dock Master as to what he is to do under water with respect to the gates, sluices, culverts, &c., at the Prince's and Victoria Dock entrances, and the communication passage, and that time and energy are lost in misunderstandings and explanations with regard to the work to be done. The Port Officer therefore recommends that exact models of the entrances to the docks and of the communication passage be made. He forwards copy of a letter from the acting Engineer, showing that the necessary models will cost not less than Rs. 300.

Resolution.—The construction of the necessary models is sanctioned.

STORE ROOMS WANTED.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th June, stating that on 2nd September, 1887, sanction was given for the construction of three store rooms for Victoria Dock, one as a lamp room, and the other two for tarpaulins, slings, &c. The Dock Superintendent suggests that instead of three separate buildings the present lamp room at the south end of C shed, which is in a central position, be extended by about 10 feet in length, and that a single store room be constructed of sufficient size to take all the stores say 40 by 15. The Dock Superintendent states that this change of plan would prevent the space within the Dock premises being broken up with a number of small buildings and would also effect a saving in the lascars required to look after the lamps, &c. The Dock Superintendent shows on a plan the site on west side of Victoria Dock he proposes for a store room.

Read Memo. by acting Engineer, dated 14th June, stating that the extension of the store-room south of C. shed will probably cost Rs. 496, and that a store-room in Victoria Dock, 40 by 15, will probably cost Rs. 2,421, or together Rs. 2,917, against the Rs. 3,000 already sanctioned.

Resolution.—The changes proposed are sanctioned. Care should be taken to keep the store-room in Victoria Dock clear of the fence, which will probably at some future time be placed on the east side of the warehouse and about 25ft from it.

THE BUOYAGE OF WRECKS.

Submitted Memo. from Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 5th May, forwarding enquiry from the Government of India as to whether wrecks have hitherto been buoyed and lighted, and if so, whether the cost incurred has been large, and how it has been met; also whether in the opinion of Government there is any practical necessity for the legislation proposed by the Trustees.

Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 30th May, setting forth the facts of the case and giving it as his opinion, that necessary amendment of the Act should be made whenever any other change calls for an alteration of the Act.

Resolution.—A copy of the Port Officer's letter should be forwarded to Government with intimation that the Trustees consider that steps should without delay be taken to guard the Trust from possible loss.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

Read Memo. by the Secretary, dated 20th instant, submitting summary of Revenue and Expenditure for 1887-88 as follows:—

SUMMARY.

Revenue.	Estimates. Rs.	Rs.	Actuals. Rs.	as.	p.
Wharfage Fees, Ground and Warehouse Rents, &c.	...17,97,489		18,37,038	6	1
Princes and Victoria Docks.	16,59,431		17,30,655	14	11
Interest and Miscellaneous	1,58,115				
Less Engineering Establishment to be transfd to new works	84,309	73,806	76,875	5	5
Port Department		1,55,060	1,66,853	0	6
Pilotage Account		1,46,200	1,72,879	3	8
Depreciation Account		23,859	18,798	0	5
EXPENDITURE.					
General charges,	2,40,375				
Less Eng. Esbt. to be transfd to the new works.	84,304	1,56,066	1,53,416	4	8
Bundar properties (including land)		4,98,766	4,41,771	10	8
Prince's Dock		9,52,100	8,12,979	14	7
Victoria Dock			418	8	2
Rents		1,38,600	1,38,535	7	0
Interest Acct.		16,97,360	16,83,693	5	2
Port Dept		1,72,209	1,58,703	9	6
Pilotage Acct.		1,46,200	1,72,879	3	8
Fixed Annual, alloted for Prince's Dock Cap.	21,917		10,171	13	10
Revenue allotted for new works	3,286	1,00,000			
Surplus allotted for reduction of Capital Debt.	74,797		89,828	2	2
Depreciation Account		23,859	18,798	0	5
		38,85,160	36,81,195	15	10

Estimated Excess of Exceniture over receipts.....29,315 Surplus Revenue 3,21,905,15 2

The Secretary states that the only accounts still remaining to be closed is the "Provident Fund Account;" that the amounts estimated for have been taken as actuals, and that the final closing of this account will make no material change in the above figures.

The Secretary points out the various methods in which the surplus of Rs. 3,21,905 can be disposed of, and asks for instructions.

Submitted also statement of investments held by the Trust, showing that besides the surplus above mentioned there remains a balance of Rs. 1,41,027 to invest on account of depreciation accounts and the like.

Read minutes of members of Finance Committee.

Resolution—Seeing that the revenue Reserve already amounts to Rs. 15,96,742, the surplus of the year should, with the sanction of Government, be held as a contribution from revenue towards the construction of the proposed graving dock. The amount available on account of depreciation and replacement of plant, &c., Rs. 1,41,027, should be invested in Port Trust Bonds.

The Secretary was granted leave, and Mr. Smythe will act during his absence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from acting Engineer, dated 16th June, reporting that on 15th instant he handed over to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, the Port Trust Roads] on Mody Bay from Fort Street to Ballard Road with plan showing limits of roads made over.

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,64,909 was collected at Port Trust wharf in May, 1888, on account of Municipal Town duty, as against Rs. 1,39,684 collected in May, 1887.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th June, 1888.	For week ending 19th June, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	8
,, ,, out of	22	23
,, transported	10	21
,, attended to	2	4

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 19th June, 1888.	For week ending 19th June, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	15
,, left	7	12
,, remaining in dock	12	22
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	0
,, left	7	0
,, remaining in dock	12	0

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither is it necessary to extol the virtues of ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, and avoid noxious imitations.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which opened yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott presiding, the following cases were disposed of:—

OLD OFFENDERS.

Goolam Hoosein Adum *alias* Mona, was charged with having on the 2nd inst. committed theft of a silver anklet; and pleaded guilty to the charge. He also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said there was a long list of offences against the prisoner's name extending over some years. It was therefore better for prisoner, who had led a life of crime here, to be sent out of the country. It would certainly be better for the community at large. His Lordship then sentenced prisoner to be transported for ten years.

Shaik Mahomed Shaik Moosa, another old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of some silver bangles, the property of one Abdool Bakshu. He also admitted previous convictions, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE FUNNUSWADY MURDER.

Gainoo Wittoo was charged, before his Lordship and a special jury, with having, on the 3rd instant, committed murder by causing the death of his wife, Savitree, and also with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Chitty appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

Special Jury.

Messrs. James Latimer (foreman), Framjee Bomonjee Master, Eknath R. Khote, J. B. Lee, F. A. Prevost, Anandrao Hurishunker, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and J. K. Lymington.

The following gentlemen were challenged by the counsel for the defence:—Messrs. J. T. Muir, J. A. Digby, R. Nicol, James Bigmore, G. R. Johnstone, J. T. Mitchell, Walter G. Treacher, and Kenneth Macaulay.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, stated the principal facts of the case. Those facts were of the simplest nature. The deceased woman, Savitree, was only about seventeen or eighteen years of age when she died, and she lived with her husband, the accused, in a room of a chawl in Funnuswady. They were lodgers of a Hindu widow, named Rajoo, who lived in the same room, which was divided into two compartments by a partition, which, however, did not reach from wall to wall. There was an interval at one end, through which the accused and his wife gained access to their room from that of Rajoo. They had been married for a few months only, but the marriage was an unhappy one, and frequent quarrels had taken place. On the morning of the 3rd instant, which was a Sunday, Rajoo, as she was sitting in her room, heard a noise in the accused's room. On her going in to see what the matter was, she saw Savitree lying on the floor while the prisoner was standing over her with a stick in his hand. In the presence of Rajoo he struck Savitree on the head. Rajoo raised an alarm and called to one Narayen, an uncle of the accused, who went into the room and tried to revive the unconscious woman, but without success. The deceased's brother Crishna was sent for; and he on his arrival, assisted by Narayen, removed Savitree to the Goculdas Hospital. She was attended to by Dr. Easton, the House Surgeon, but never regained consciousness, and died the next morning. Her skull had been fractured. From the evidence before the Magistrate, the only cause for the assault appeared to have been an answer made by Savitree that the morning meal was not ready, which could hardly be reckoned as grave and sudden provocation. The material question for the consideration of the jury was whether one or more blows were struck; and this point would be made very clear on the medical evidence.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. Narayen Khundoo, the uncle of the accused, said among other things that when he asked accused how it was that his wife was unconscious, he replied that he had accidentally dropped a stick of firewood from the loft, and that it fell on Savitree's head. In cross-examination witness said that the accused assisted him in trying to revive his wife.

Dr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon of the Goculdas Hospital, said there were two lacerated scalp wounds on the front and middle part of the head. There was an extensive depressed fracture on the base of the skull. There was bleeding from the right ear and a superficial contusion on the right hip. She died the morning after her admission into hospital, and the fracture of her skull was the cause of death. The blows must have been inflicted with great violence; and they could not have been caused by a fall from the woman's own height. Dr. Easdon asked the accused how the woman came by the injury, and he said that he was handing down a piece of wood from a loft to his wife, and it fell on her head. This was not a probable explanation of the cause of the wounds.

Dr. Sidney Smith corroborated the statements of Dr. Easdon.

The Advocate-General tendered the examination of the prisoner by the committing Magistrate. Mr. Chitty objected, saying that some of the questions put were improper and partook of the nature of a cross-examination, which was not contemplated by section 342 of the Code. The Advocate-General said that, if any of the questions were improper, the remedy was for the Court to tell the jury to ignore the answers. His Lordship did not think he could exclude the prisoner's examination; but Mr. Chitty's objection was a very fair one. His Lordship said he would not go so far as to say that the questions were not quite fair; but the jury were to disregard any which they thought were of an incriminating nature. It was not intended that questions which called forth answers of an incriminating nature should be put to the accused.

The examination was then put in and read to the jury.

In answer to the Judge the prisoner said that he did not strike the woman, but that a piece of wood fell from the loft on her head. What he said to the Magistrate was not correct. He was confused then, and did not know what he was saying.

Mr. Chitty, in addressing the jury for the defence, drew their attention to the fact that the Magistrate had committed the accused on the charge only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; but that the graver charge of murder had been superadded since the case was committed to the Sessions. The learned counsel said there was no evidence to shew how the blow which was the cause of the death of Savitree was struck. No human eye saw the blow struck. Rajoo did not see it nor did Narayen who was called by her to her assistance. These were the only two persons who were present on the occasion; and neither of then saw any blow struck by the accused. Then how was the blow struck? It was not for the defence to suggest a theory as to the cause of the injury; but the learned counsel thought it was most probably occasioned by a fall against the fire-place which was surrounded by a number of pots and pans. The learned counsel asked the jury not to attach much credence to the prisoner's statement that a piece of firewood fell upon the deceased from the loft and injured her. He was confused; and an uneducated man as he was he readily made an excuse, an explanation which would not be deemed very probable. The learned counsel also suggested that the accused received grave provocation by his wife not having prepared his meal. There was no evidence as to what took place between the man and his wife when the latter said that the food was not ready; and the learned counsel asked the jury to give his client the benefit of any doubt which arose upon the evidence.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said the learned counsel for the prisoner had done his best in putting forward an able defence for his client; but his Lordship's duty was to tell the jury not to rely upon any defence made by counsel unless it was supported by the evidence in the case. Two defences had been put forward, namely, that the injury was caused by a fall, and that the prisoner received grave and sudden provocation. As to the first defence, looking to the medical evidence, his Lordship said it was one which could hardly be seriously entertained; and as to the second defence, it was for the jury to consider whether the deceased's answer that the prisoner's food was not ready constituted what was understood in law as grave and sudden provocation.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return, the foreman said the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: I quite agree with the jury that you are not guilty of the serious charge of murder. But you committed a very brutal crime. I don't believe your story of the accident. I don't believe your story of the provocation as any provocation at all. The sentence of the Court is that you be transported for life.

USING FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

Vithul Sadashiv was charged with forgery of a currency note for ten rupees and also with using it as genuine on the 28th March last; and Tookaram Ramjee was charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty; the second pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Chitty asked his Lordship to pass sentence on the first prisoner, in order that he might be called as a witness for the prosecution.

His Lordship, in passing sentence on the first prisoner, said he had pleaded guilty to trying to use two forged notes for ten rupees each as genuine; and five other forged notes had been found in his possession. Nothing was known against him before, and his Lordship would not pass upon him the extreme sentence the law allowed. But his offence was a grave one, and he was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The trial of the second prisoner then proceeded.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were that on the 28th March last, the prisoner, who had been sentenced, went to the liquor-shop of one Luxmon in Funnuswady, and purchased a bottle of liquor for six annas, and tendered a ten-rupee note, which the shop-keeper at once saw was a forged one. The police were sent for, and they found on Vithul's person five other forged notes for ten rupees each. In consequence of information he gave, the second prisoner was arrested. It appeared they had been to the house of a woman of ill-repute in Funnuswady, to whom the prisoner Tookaram had offered a forged ten-rupee note. It was shown to some persons, who refused to cash it. On inquiry the police found that the notes had been manufactured by Vithul and the prisoner, and another man not before the Court, at a place near Coorla.

Vithul Sadashiv, the man who was sentenced, was called as a witness for the prosecution. He said that, on the night he went to the liquor-shop he had been to the house of a woman of ill-repute with the prisoner Tookaram, whom he left at the latter place. Tookaram gave a ten-rupee note to the woman, who gave it to her servant to get it cashed. Witness accompanied the servant to the liquor-shop, where he was arrested. Witness had given the note to Tookaram, and the latter gave it to the woman. Witness had made the note. Prisoner gave him a genuine note, and witness made seven copies. Prisoner bore all the expenses. The notes were made at Marole, near Coorla, fifteen days before they were tried to be passed. Witness made the dies of lead for which prisoner had paid him money. Witness made the green marks on the notes with the green paint which he had purchased at the Null Bazar. Prisoner Tookaram was present on the occasion and paid for the paint. He took witness to a room in the house of a Portuguese at Marole, where he, Tookaram, and another man stopped fifteen or sixteen days. The notes were made there with the materials produced before the Court. When they ran short of money, Tookaram come to Bombay to get some. After the notes were ready, witness and Tookaram came to Bombay and the same day attempted to pass a note to the woman of ill-repute. They had also attempted to cash a note in Bhendy Bazaar, but they did not succeed.

At this stage the Court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

A PANTHER HUNT AT SECUNDERABAD.

COLONEL OXLEY, on the eve of his departure from the station, was reminded a few days back of the existence of his panther trap, which has been laid out in the hills beyond Sooraram for the past six months, by the arrival of the trap, with a female panther inside, in tow of his shikaries. The brute, though small, was apparently as active as a cat and was well marked. Having no use for the animal the gallant Colonel placed her at the disposal of the officers of the 3rd Light Cavalry to try their skill at her with the spear. Owing to delay in making the necessary arrangements, invitations were somewhat hurriedly circulated amongst the sportsmen of the station. At about 5 p.m., on Thursday afternoon a goodly array of horsemen were seen pricking their way across the Cavalry Brigade ground, for which place the meet was fixed, as affording a good open run with no chance of the panther being able to escape into any coin of vantage. Amongst the sportsmen present to ride the animal were Messrs. Nicholson, Hay and Holdsworth, of the 7th Hussars, Messrs. Clark, Hussey and Capt. Heygate, R. A., Messrs. Hawker and Wyld, Hants Regt, and Messrs. Jones, Logan Home, Arbuthnot and levers of the 3rd Light Cavalry. With a view to minimising the danger to the man who had to open the trap to let the panther loose, a lofty "mucham" was constructed over the trap from which a rope was attached to the door. On this two sowars of the 3rd L. C. were placed and had no difficulty in raising the door. The great difficulty that presented itself, however, was as to how to get the beast to walk out as he lay down and declined to move, despite the shouts of the crowd of spectators, the beating of tom-toms, throwing of stones and finally firing of a shot gun. The situation showed no immediate signs of improvement, while the anxious horsemen began to get more and more impatient. Suddenly, when many were least expecting it, the panther, who had apparently been making up his mind as to the line of country to be taken, hopped out of the trap and without a moment's hesitation made off at a hand gallop for the nearest rocks and shelter to live. As this shelter was not far off the field had to take their own time and not wait for the word of command as arranged, and those on the left of the cage started in pursuit, with Mr. Logan Home leading. Within fifty yards he had got up to her and rolled her over; but after one roll she was on to her legs and pursuing her enemy as he galloped on. Before going many yards, however, Mr. Arbuthout rolled her over. She was not able to recover herself after this second shock, before Mr. Jones and others were upon her and gave her several more thrusts. Although badly hurt, she was, owing to the bluntness of the riders' spears, not yet done for; for getting up again, she cantered into the shelter of the rocks. Here she was assailed on all sides by her pursuers and was shortly despatched, though Mr. Jones was near to coming to grief owing to his horse stumbling on the rocks and precipitating him on to his (the horse's) neck. Thus ended a capital bit of sport, that is to say in comparison to the usual run of panther hunts. The presence of a special amateur photographer and a lady, *eager to see sport*, gave a tone to the proceedings, which otherwise might seem to have had a touch of barbarism in them.—*Deccan Times.*

THE INVESTITURE OF SIR ASMAN JAH.

ON Tuesday evening was witnessed a ceremony which the long and successful Ministry of the late Sir Salar Jung had happily preserved with almost the freshness of novelty for the present generation of Hyderabad. On Sunday evening it was announced that his Excellency the Minister was to be invested with the Khila'at of office on the following day and officers and others were invited to be present at 3 p.m., at the Chow Mahalla palace. Long before the hour appointed crowds were wending their way by every street and bye-lane to the palace, the grounds of which were tastefully laid out with fountains playing, flags inviting the breeze in the higher air and the music of bands giving an augury of the coming ceremony. The day was bright, cloudy, sultry and pleasant by turns and the wealth, intelligence and aristocracy of the city were present in great numbers and bright colours to add *eclat* to the scene. Pretty early on the scene we noticed the higher nobles entitled to what might be equivalent, the private "entrees" at our evees, Nawabs Asaph Yawur-ul-Mulk Vicar-ul.Umra, Munir-ul-Mulk, Khan-i-Khanan, Maharaja Narayender Peshkar Buhram-ud-Daula, Muktar Yar Jung, Rajah Krishen Parshad and others. While on the lower plain of the public "entree" we mentioned Nawabs Intesar Jung, Barak Jung, Rajahs Shivray Dharmwant Bahadur, Rajan Rai Bahadur, Nawabs Imad Jung, Azam Yar Jung (Cheragh Ali) Imad-ud-Daula, Talimpat-Yar-ud-Daula, Badr-ud-Daula, Mushtahak Khan Jung, Akbar Jung, C.S.I., Syad Ali Bilgrami, Moulvie Mir Afzul Hussain Raja-ul-Jung, Maulain Sharef-ul-Hussain, Hafiz Ahmed Riga, Raghmall Pursaed, Mr. Darabjee and others, among whom a crowd of pleaders were conspicuous in their rich yellow silk robes.

His Excellency the Minister so laudably remarkable for punctuality did not arrive till after them, the unavoidable delay being caused, as it afterwards transpired, to some delay in the arrival of the robe of honour. These rich dresses, the test of perfection of which it should be known, is to stand upright when off the person through the richness and weight of their own gold embroidery—these rich dresses are handed down in families for generations. The object of saying what is not new to some is that the peculiar honour designed for Nawab Sir Asman Jah might be fully appreciated. The dress selected for the Minister was a state robe of one of the Nizam's own ancestors, that of Nizam Ali Yar Khan. That it had to be altered at all to suit the burly figure of the Minister would seem to show that the Hyderabad nobility is degenerating in physique. But with the large population which the figure of many of them approach to in the present day, we are excluded from this hypothesis only to wonder what manner of men they must have been who came with the consents of the Nizam's royal house from Delhi. We must not forget that some such inexplicable anomaly strikes ourselves in the Tower of London when trying to imagine the men who filled out and fought under the immense coats of mail which their degenerate sons are hardly able to lift. On the upper dais and close to the edge of the Davari Khana or Davair richly embroidered in gold and silver and supplemented with cushions of the same workmanship were placed as his Highness' Gaddee or throne of State, and here he was to receive the respects of his loyal subjects and their customary nazars, which generally range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 11, while the higher nobles present generally both gold and silver (1 gold mohur and a few rupees). A long line of tradition governs the amount, but it seems to be settled that the amount which is offered on first presentation is that to be given ever afterwards. His Excellency the Minister in virtue of his office presented 14 gold muhurs on each occasion. Of course His Excellency is fabulously wealthy, and this sum of Rs. 350 is oddly offered on great occasions of State. The jewels to be presented by his Highness to his Minister were also to be observed. They consisted of seven articles, and were in all reckoned to be of the value of one lakh.—*Deccan Times.*

FORESTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE Coimbatore forests are of a varied character, and are divided into Northern and Southern, the former embracing the extent of the revenue charges of the Sub-Collector and Deputy Collector, and the latter the charges of the Collector and his Assistants. The forest divisions of the first consist of six taluqs, and the second of four. A District Forest Officer is attached to each division, and the scheme worked out under the present system is arranged thus:—Reserved and Unreserved Forest and Reserved Lands. After all rights have been recorded and claims decided by a Forest Settlement Officer, they are proclaimed reserved forests and are under the exclusive control of the District Forest Officer. Unreserved is worked by the rules framed by the Board of Revenue, prescribing seniorage rates for the various products of the forest, the advantage being that each individual purchaser fells and removes by his own labor the produce for which he pays seniorage or royalty. Reserved lands signify such lands, whether assessed or unassessed, as are set apart by Government for the purpose of fodder and fuel reserves. Sandalwood is found in the neighbourhood of all the hill villages, particularly in parts of the Satyamangalom taluq, Kollegol and Bhavani. The hills are covered with open forest of timber, teak, sal, acha, satia-wood and several other trees. Bamboos and timber from the forest in the Pulinger valley are of larger growth than on other hills, and a large trade is carried on by Mysore merchants. The whole forest tract is, more or less, interspersed with villages, and is at present grazed over. The chief rivers connected with the forest tracts are the Cauvery and the Palar, and the Bhavani and the Moyar. During the monsoons these are flooded, making the water-supply from the north of Coimbatore forests fairly considerable. The north Coimbatore jungle tribes are the Sholagars. They are merely serfs under the control of more wealthy ryots, and are employed by them as cattle grazers and as cultivators. They rise, however, occasionally into semi-independence, and like all jungle tribes, carry on a desultory and wasteful cultivation where permitted, by clearing, fresh forest year by year. They are a quiet race and harmless. In South Coimbatore Forest, in Palladam Taluq there are no forests proper, but certain tracts have been taken up as fodder and fuel reserves. In the Coimbatore Taluq the chief forests lie in the valley of the Bhavani river at the foot of the Neilgherries; and about the hill range to the south of the Neilgherries, known as Kuradimalli, or the Lambton's peak range; and about the hills which border the Bolampatti valley to the west of Coimbatore Town. These forests are not, on the whole, productive of first class timber. The most important part of the South Coimbatore forests lies to the south of the Pollachi and Vadamalpet Taluqs, on the Anaimalai, or Elephant Hills. These form merely a portion of a huge range which runs through Travancore. The timber supply some forty years back was worked under the contract system, and was virtually worked in the most wasteful manner. After Captain F. C. Cotton had suggested a systematic working of the Anamalai forest, the Board of Revenue proposed that a European should be put in charge. Conservency was, to some considerable extent, carried on during European control; but some years after, it was admitted that the forests were overworked which led to felling operations being stopped. It is said that the precaution was necessary from the scarcity of teak of large dimensions. Working plans, however have since been made out. An area of forty square miles of good teak forest was leased from the Numbidy of Collengode, a Malabar proprietor, in 1867 and the lease runs for ninety-nine year. The receipts of the Anamalai range and the South Coimbatore division show how valuable these teaks forests have been, since the greater part of these receipts was from the sale of teak. The chief minor produce on these hills consists of caradamoms, turmeric, honey and wax, soap-nuts soap-beans and numerous kinds of fruits. The hill tribes of the Anamalais are Mudavars, Pulyars, Malagars and Kadars. They are generally good hands at building bamboo huts. Small-pox is the great scourge, and an affected patient is deserted in the most heartless manner by all his tribes.—*Madras Times.*

MADRAS.

SHYLOCK AT BANGALORE.—In the Court of the Civil Judge this day, one Fattay Chand, a Sowcar, sued several men for various amounts, and in each case the interest charged was 75 per cent. Two pensioners in admitting principal claimed observed that the interest, although they had agreed to it was ruinous and begged his Honor to make a reduction. His Honor remarked to the plaintiff that it appeared to him the poorer a man was the more interest he was charged, and in passing decrees he reduced the interest to 50 per cent.—*Spectator.*

THE PENNAR CASE.—The case against Mr. Blan, Inspector of Bridges, and of Mr. Callanan, Foreman Driver, in connection with the new Pennar bridge works of the Madras Railway under section 161 of the I. P. Code, came on for hearing before Mr. C. G. Underwood, District Magistrate of Anantapur on the 21st instant at Pennar, at the Engineer's Office, Madras Railway, there. Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Mr. Kesava Pillay (Pleader) appeared for the 1st accused, and Mr. Ambrose for the 2nd accused. The trial lasted for three days. The facts of the case for the prosecution were, that some time between December and January Rs. 104 were collected from 16 coolies by one Mooroogasen, and handed to the accused by him. Eleven witnesses were cited for the prosecution. The first witness, Mr. Ewing, the Engineer in charge of the works, deposed to the accused being *employes* of the Madras Railway, and as such public servants within the definition of the Penal Code. The witnesses 2 to 8 deposed to their being pumping coolies and to having paid Rs. 4 each to the 9th witness, Mooroogasen, who alleged that he had collected the money for the accused. The 9th, 10th, and 11th witnesses spoke to having seen the money paid to the accused at his bungalow. Mr. Willie Grant and Mr. Ambrose on behalf of the accused, argued that the case was an entire fabrication, and after commenting on the evidence for the prosecution, submitted that no case had been made out against their clients, and that they should therefore be acquitted. The learned Judge, in acquitting the prisoners, observed that he entirely discredited the evidence of the cooly witnesses, and as to that of the 9th, 10th and 11th witnesses, it was not such as, in his opinion, established the case or warranted a conviction being entered against the prisoners.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.—A Fatehgarh correspondent writes:—Lachman Pershad, Sub-Inspector, and Niaz Ally, Inspector of Police, have been charged with falsifying the evidence in the police records, the former with the commission, and the latter with abetment, of the crime, in a dacoity case. The persons challaned have been acquitted by the Deputy Magistrate, and both the police officials have been suspended pending their trial.—*Morning Post.*

ROBBERY AT PATWARI.—A daring robbery took place in the house of a Patwari the other day at Deena village. Seven robbers are said to have entered the house at midnight, and began to prowl about the house. The Patwari and his wife remained silent through fear but the Patw

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WATERPROOF COATS! WATERPROOF COATS!!—The Novelty of this season. All sewn, with check lining. Gents, from Rs. 8-12; Ladies, from Rs. 9-12.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.—Warranted best English quality. Fitted up complete with 60 useful Tools, in strong Oak Case. Price reduced from Rs. 75 to Rs. 50, cash, to close consignment. —C. JOST & Co., 16, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A PLEASANT HOME with an English Family residing, in a charming situation near the Fort. Offered to one or two gentlemen.—Address "DOMUS," *Bombay Gazette*.

AUCTION SALE of Captain W. Spencer's valuable household furniture, Schiedmayer and Soehne's Square Pianoforte, &c., at 7, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO LET, from 1st July, TOP FLOOR of Mr. Dorabjee Cowasjee Dawer's Bungalow, at TARDEO, near Police Chowkee.—Apply on the premises.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN for Continental Goods.—Apply to "E. F.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a few good FITTERS and TURNERS.—Apply with testimonials to C. JOST and Co., 16, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER of sober habits to take charge of our Tailoring Department. Liberal salary offered.—Apply to Grish Chunder Dey & Co., 235, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

WANTED, an IRON SHIPBUILDER (European) as leading hand, must be able to line off and mark his own work, and have full control over his men. Preference will be given to a man having a knowledge of Hindustani, and who has held a similar position. Apply—DIRECTOR, INDIAN MARINE, Bombay.

IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of really Good character.—Opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

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CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Meadow Street, Bombay.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

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JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

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LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN OATS.—A shipment of the best of this year's yield, specially selected for us, just received in sacks of about 160lbs. each. Buyers of large quantities could be supplied at a special reducedrate.—Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS, No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ silk border grey dhooties.
19 cases white jaconets.
5 „ „ muls.
7 „ „ shirtings.
5 „ „ and coloured border handkerchiefs.
3 „ colored prints.

On account and at the risk of A. Allan, Esquire, and by the order of Mooljee Pursotum, Esquire.

65 pieces woolen cashmere cloth of various colors.
3 „ colored Cambridge shirtings.
2 „ cotton trousering cloths.

On account of the concerned.

1 second hand gold double cased watch by James McCabe, No. 16,327.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, June 28th, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of Collecting Fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Market for 9 months, i.e., from 1st July 1888 to 31st March, 1889.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, on the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 28th, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate, Fort, next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of a large quantity of dolls and toys of various kinds, paint boxes, Bohemian glassware, such as flower vases, decanters, toilet sets, shades for candlesticks, &c., large and small parian figures, horse jools, glass inkstands, tool chests, carriage, whips, shawls, &c., and many other articles too numerous to describe. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price & Co.'s perfumery, consisting of eau de cologne, essence of damask and white rose, rose geranium, jockey club, kiss-me-quick, bouquet, verbina, lavender water, florida water, toilet vinegar, lime juice cordial, sarsaparilla, cod liver oil, honey and rose soap, lime juice and glycerine, &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 first-rate mahogony full size slate billiard table, by Thurston and Co., with 31 ivory balls, cues, marking board, stand, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built C spring buggy, by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong-built mail-phaeton.
1 palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay country-bred gelding, 13-3½, 5½ years old, quiet to ride.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand phaeton with bay horse and harness.
1 chesnut country bred pony, quiet to ride and drive.

BENNETT & CO.,

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BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

THERE was a fall of ½ per cent. in French Rentes in Paris yesterday, at 105; but Consols in London were unaltered at 99½. Reuter's quotation of 43 3-16d. per oz. for Silver confirms Monday's private telegrams regarding the price of this metal. Rupee Securities and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged yesterday.

In the General Produce Markets no further movement is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool, including Surats, closed steady last evening, the day's business, however, having fallen off to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. There was no change whatever in prices, either for ready stuff or for Arrivals. Manchester was firm at previous prices.

In New York the spot price remained at 10 5-16 cents; and in August Futures there was only a slight advance of one point, at 10·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making the total figures for three years compare as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ..	5,000	90	3,400
Three days' do. ..	10,000	1,700	8,400
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,332,000	5,185,900	5,289,600

Our market for the Staple opened this morning with the usual quiet but steady feeling; but an active demand afterwards sprung up leading eventually to the largest day's business that we have had to chronicle for some time past. The principal call was for Julgaum and Dharwar; but Oomra descriptions generally, and, to a less extent, Dholleras were also in favour. The reported purchases sum up nearly 3,500 bales, comprising Julgaum, at Rs. 193-98; Dharwar, at Rs. 206-8; Barsee, at Rs. 216½; Dhoolia, at Rs. 189½; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 220; and Nuggur, at Rs. 215; and in Dhollera kinds, Wudwan, at Rs. 206; and Dhollera proper, at Rs. 195. A couple of hundred bales of Bengal were taken, at Rs. 176-92; and a little Western, at Rs. 199½ per candy.

WHEAT.—The improved demand which we noticed yesterday has continued, and we have again to report a considerable business in this article on the basis of our previous quotations, at which the market is firm.

SEEDS generally are steady, and transactions to a moderate extent have transpired to-day in *Linseed* and *Yellow Rapeseed*. Prices are quoted as before, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,893 bales.
Wheat	7,784 cwt.
Linseed	5,207 „
Rapeseed	9,850 „
Poppyseed	1,194 „

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done to-day for Liverpool and Hull at 16s. 6d. per ton, next month's shipment. We hear that the Lycia (s), which was chartered some time back at 20s. 6d. per ton, having missed her cancelling date, has been taken up by speculators for two Mediterranean Ports, with option to one Mediterranean and one other Continental Port, or Liverpool, and one Continental Port, at 18s. per ton for early July loading.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady in tone at yesterday's closing quotations all round. Business, however, has been dull; in fact, almost at a standstill, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. A little Private Telegraphic, for ready transfer, was bought by a Bank at 1s. 4 5-32d.; and a small amount of Bank Telegraphic was done for 15th August and 15th September at the same rate; but sellers could not go on; but in Private Paper we have heard of no transactions whatever, either ready or forward. We quote forward Wire Transfer, November-December, at 1s. 4 5-32d.. and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. to ¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·71¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been some slight reaction in this market to-day and Four per cents. both for money and this amount have been at 100¼ all day, the rate for the July account having been 99 15-16. The other denomination was called 104¾ to 105 in the morning; but the closing quotation is 104¾, almost nominal.

SHARES.—Although the market has not been active there has been rather more doing in Mill Scrip than was the case yesterday; and in the matter of fluctuations in price the "ups" and "downs" are pretty well balanced. In Cooria Mill shares there has been an advance of Rs. 10; and in Imperial, James Greaves, and Leopold, of Rs. 5 each; while Ripon have declined Rs. 12½; Oriental, Rs. 10; and Queen, Maneckji Petit, and Southern Mahratta Rs. 5 each. Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down for the first issue and Rs. 5 for the second. Bapty Flour have advanced Rs. 7 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	862½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	192½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	70
Motwell Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	80
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 80	440xd
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Stad Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Swadeshi Press Co.	500	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	945

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,975
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	745
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	90	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	44
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	4
Kalsed-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	378
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	13
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	8 p. c	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 80	1,215
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Motv & Co	1,000	200	all	p	160
ersOil MillsCo.,Ld.	1,250	all			90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—June 21, at Lucknow, the wife of Sergeant Alexander, 17th Lancers, of a daughter.
BRIDGES-LEE—June 22, at Lahore, the wife of J Bridges-Lee, M A, F G S, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
EVERITT—June 23, at Yercaud, (Sheveroy Hills), the wife of John Everly, of twins.
McLEAN—June 19, at Doodputlee Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of Collin McLean, of a son.
ROST—June 21, at St. Thome, the wife of C E Rost, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—June 21, at Lucknow, Mrs. Emma Harriet Alexander, the wife of Sergeant Alexander, 17th Lancers, aged 29 years.
FOX—June 22, at Fort Steadman, Burma, of cholera, Alaric Brook Fox, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

THE Calcutta Health Society are able to show in the report that they have lately issued that they are not likely, for some time to come, to have to retire from the field for want of occupation. Sir George Campbell, it is true, has told us that he enjoyed excellent health in Calcutta, and that it was not until he had made acquaintance with English watering places that he and his family gave trouble to the doctors. But for all that Sir George Campbell cannot be a believer in the salubriousness of the Calcutta bustee, nor would he, even during the dinner hour, endeavour to persuade the House of Commons that Calcutta and its suburbs are not still very much worse than they should be from a sanitary point of view. Statistics, indeed, tell only half the story. The tables of mortality for the past twelve years show an improvement in the health both of the city and of the suburbs. The mean ratio of deaths in the city between 1875 and 1884 was 29·7 per thousand, while in the succeeding three years it fell to 27 per thousand. In the suburbs, which recent legislation has amalgamated for Municipal purposes with the town, there has been a corresponding decrease, the mean ratio in the former period being 50·7 and in the latter 42·5. The ratio nevertheless is still appallingly high, and the enlarged Municipality has an arduous task before it in the endeavour to make a more rapid reduction in the mortality of suburban Calcutta. The Health Society, who seem to have assumed the functions of a vigilance committee to spur the sluggish sides of the Municipal Commissioners' intent, have difficulties of a peculiar kind to deal with, which, we suppose, can scarcely be whispered about without awakening protest and recrimination. The spirit which twenty years ago found expression in a pamphlet by so relatively enlightened a man as the late Mr. Kristodas Pal, calling on the people not to use filtered water, seems not to be dead. The religious opposition to the use of filtered water, which for a short time had its counterpart in Bombay, appears to have broken down, but the Council say that quasi-religious objections stand in the way of such a careful sanitary inspection as is necessary to guard the city against zymotic disease, and that difficulties based on caste and social customs have been raised in regard to the removal of one particular nuisance which, as it is here described, would be a blot upon a much inferior civilization to that of any Indian city. The Calcutta Health Society have strong views in regard to the necessity of governmental intervention in local sanitation. Had they been interested critics of the Bombay Municipal Bill three months since they would have stood up for a principle very different from that of the right of the Corporation to do as it pleased without the guidance of Municipal Commissioners and other unpleasant personages. Their ideal of a Municipal Act, even for a city so advanced as Calcutta, is one in which stringent statutory provisions are laid down, leaving only the merest details to be put in the bye-laws which the Corporation are to be allowed to frame. And they support this view by some striking specimens of Municipal wisdom culled from the recent records of the Commissioners. On such a point outsiders cannot pretend to offer an opinion. The material for local self-government which Calcutta offers is perhaps not the best in the world, and we are not disposed to contest the opinion that the Corporation of that city needs at least the average amount of watching and of impulse from without.

The approved way of indicating the sanitary progress that has been made in Calcutta during this generation is to set forth a well-worn paragraph in which Sir John Strachey describes the aspect of the city when he made acquaintance with it in the Company's days, and to put in contrast with it a series of mortality tables which make it appear that the city is to-day healthier than most of the capitals of Continental Europe. Apparently it was not with the view of exhibiting that aspect of the subject that the Calcutta Health Society was established. There is another side to the picture, if Dr. Simpson's report may be taken as accurately representing the Calcutta of to-day. We cannot quote his detailed description of the sanitary provision that is made in the ordinary native upper-storied houses, even those tenanted by well-to-do people. He sums them up in the significant phrase "one of the worst and foulest nuisances in Calcutta," and the phrase must do duty for a description. When he passes from the particular to the general he roundly declares that "it is impossible to conceive a more perfect combination of all the evils of crowded city life, with primitive filthiness and disorder, than is presented in the native portion of Calcutta. Dirt in the most intense and noxious forms that a dense population can produce, covers the ground, saturates the water, inspects the air, and finds in the habits and incidents of the people's lives every possible facility for re-entering their bodies, while ventilation would not be more shunned in their houses than it is if the climate were arctic instead of tropical." This is a striking summary of the sanitary characteristics of Calcutta, though perhaps a little rhetorical. A more specific account of the state of things is given in a description of a typical bustee, quoted from one of the Calcutta papers. Here a group of huts, over-crowded with people, drain into a ditch filled with seething, bubbling, and noisome corruption. Adjacent to it, and separated only by another row of huts, is a tank, in whose waters the people of the neighbourhood bathe and wash their clothes and utensils, in nowise deterred by the green vegetable scum which floats upon the surface of the water. A narrow bund marks this off from another tank upon which the neighbourhood draws for its water-supply. On being analyzed it was found to teem with animal life. This is said to be one of hundreds of the same kind, and to be fairly representative of suburban sanitation in Calcutta. Even Sir Edwin Arnold, who sees a hidden charm in every Indian scene, could find nothing in the Calcutta bustee to claim indulgence. It is unbeautiful, unsavoury, and repellant, and the Viceroy's recent visit to some localities of this sort seemed to the enthusiastic journalist a heroic deed, worthy of glowing record in a *Daily Telegraph* leader.

Conditions of this kind need to be resolutely grappled with as well as indignantly reported on. The water-supply of Calcutta is not a problem difficult of solution. To us in Bombay, who have to go more than seventy miles in search of water, it seems strange that any part of the population of Calcutta should be dependent upon polluted tanks for its drinking water when an excellent and abundant supply is to be had within twenty miles of the city. As to the evils that arise from the housing of the people in narrow winding lanes, in which fresh air never comes, the policy which has been embarked upon in Bombay with success so far, and for which the new Calcutta Municipal Bill makes more or less adequate provision, must be resorted to. The idea of laying out a model plan for the future extension of the city, to which all building arrangements shall be made to conform will guard against one of the besetting evils of the city, but whoever undertakes to lay it out will be assuming a large responsibility. It is as much as the Municipal authority of the day can do to provide for the needs of the day, and Calcutta is not like an American city, which grows under the eyes of those who plan it. The principle proposed, however, is a good one, and provided that it be applied with due regard to the necessities of the city as they arise, and without binding future generations too closely to the model plan of to-day, it will prevent serious evils, and will do much to advance the sanitary interests of the city. Some of the evils of which loudest complaint is made are to be combatted without heroic measures. The occurrence of ten cases of typhoid fever in a single block of houses in the European quarter has aroused the indignation of the Health Society, who find in the incident, and especially in the lamentable death of Mr. Mackinnon, a most clamant call for the efficient sanitary inspection which the Corporation refuse to supply. These cases show, however, that it is not merely in the primitive uncleanliness of the native town that the causes of disease abound. They occurred in a part of the town well ventilated and supposed to be well drained. Insanitary conditions prevailed in the midst of sanitary appliances of a sufficiently advanced kind—a significant warning to cities embarking on drainage enterprises that the best drainage system in the world may be a cause of danger if it is carelessly used. The Calcutta Health Society infer from these cases the urgent necessity for a systematic inspection of house drainage and connections. They at least show that the more advanced appliances of sanitation have their dangers not less insidious than the more potent and offensive nuisance which abound in the humbler quarters of great Oriental cities.

THE last *Government Gazette* contained a resolution of the High Court relating to the current work of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. The Resolution, the text of which was given a few days ago in these columns, states the reasons why it is not considered expedient to require the Presidency Magistrates to furnish monthly criminal returns as is required from all Mofussil Magistrates. And it enjoins the Chief Magistrate to submit to the High Court quarterly statements showing the number of persons under trial, either in custody or on bail, in all the three Courts of the Presidency town. It is no doubt highly expedient that attention should from time to time be directed to the great evil of over-prolonged trials in the Police Courts. Public attention has not unfrequently been called to the subject in these columns, and it is well understood that there are special difficulties in dealing with it. All the three Courts are now, as heretofore, largely occupied with the disposal of a great number of petty charges under the Local Police Acts, and with the hearing of a large number of petty assault cases, which in the aggregate take up much time. Cases of real importance have to take their turn with a large number of petty cases of no public importance. Hence it is found that cases can seldom proceed *de die in diem* to their conclusion. They have in fact to be repeatedly postponed, according to the state of the business in the Magistrates Court and to the convenience of the counsel or pleaders engaged. The result of these repeated adjournments appears to be that a case which takes about ten hours to hear, requires usually about five different sittings, and is not uncommonly extended over as many weeks. A marked instance of this protracted procedure, much noticed at the time, was the Rukhmabai libel case, which occupied the Chief Magistrate's Court at intervals for about eight weeks, and which we ourselves have special reasons for remembering. It is perhaps the interest of professional persons that there should be as many different sittings and appearances as possible; but the public may not unreasonably ask that the proceedings in the Police Courts may not be conducted with reasonable celerity, and that persons accused of criminal offences may be relieved of unnecessary costs. If the recently published Resolution of the High Court be instrumental in accelerating the proceedings in the Police Courts ever so little, the public will have reason to be grateful. The Magistrates' hands are doubtless at present much tied, and it would be well on public grounds if some cheaper and more expeditious tribunal could be formed to assist in the disposal of petty Police and Municipal cases. In Calcutta such an agency does exist in the shape of Honorary Magistrates. There are, we believe, at present technical difficulties in the way of appointing such Magistrates in Bombay; but it would be well if a way could be found to remove these difficulties, and to provide in Bombay some subsidiary judicial agency to assist the ordinary stipendiary Magistrates in the disposal of petty cases. In London and the larger Municipal towns of the United Kingdom such an agency is provided by means of the Mayors' Courts, where petty Police and night charges are daily heard and disposed of. Might not some similar unpaid agency be provided for Bombay? If it could be, there would be less excuse for the protracted trials which are now more common than they ought to be.

THE *World* somewhat spitefully contrasts the prominence given in certain influential London papers to everything tending to impress the public with the value of the Deccan Mining shares when they were first placed on the market, and the condensed and inadequate reports vouchsafed of the disclosures before the Parliamentary Committee. In the former case every advance of 2s. 6d. a share was set forth as a financial event of importance, although the Company had no official position on the Stock Exchange, and the whole proceeding was palpably irregular. The writer in Mr. Yates's paper goes so far as to affirm that without the co-operation of one or two leading journals the fraud could not have been perpetrated—an assertion for which there seems to us to be no evidence, though there is sufficient reason for animadverting on the want of vigilance which allowed so transparent a fraud to pass undetected. There is equal and indeed far stronger reason for surprise at the remarkable reticence of the London daily press in regard to the disclosures elicited by Sir Henry James and Mr. Labouchere. The evidence of the witnesses is most meagrely reported, and in summarising half the interest in a case so full of instruction is lost to the public, while not a word is said to draw attention to the subject. It cannot be said that the Indian press has failed in its duty; it never wrote up the Deccan Mining Company when it was most flourishing; and now that the real history of that great boom is available there is no hesitation in giving it full and unsparing publicity.

THE rejection of the motion of censure on the Ministry by a majority was of course in the calculations of the Opposition. That the majority has not been larger than 89 in a House of 635 will no doubt be regarded as an indication that though the alliance between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists still subsists, the strength of the allies is no longer so overwhelming as it was throughout the last Session. The wisdom of challenging a division on the one subject which unites the two sections of the supporters of the Ministry is not very apparent. Doubtless the real purpose of the motion was to keep the subject of the present system of Irish Administration and all that it involves prominently before the public mind, the results of the polling in Southampton and Ayrshire encouraging the Liberal leaders in the belief that the Ministerial policy has not obtained the sympathy of the constituencies. In this belief they are willing to incur certain defeat in the House of Commons if they can by discussion and constant iteration increase the impression that the Government has not succeeded in settling the Irish difficulty.

A RADICAL change has been made in the administration of Rutlam. Mr. Shyamji Krishnavarma, the Dewan, has resigned, and the Maharajah is now assisted by a Council over which his Highness presides, the official members being Babu N. C. Rai Naib Dewan, and Mr. K. S. Risvadkar Sir Nayadhish; the non-official members are Mr. Ganpatlalji, Merchant, and Mr. Shri Krishnaji, Merchant. Babu N. C. Rai is appointed Sec

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

OPINIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The English press extols the tone of the Emperor William's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, and draws attention to the friendly allusions made therein with respect to Russia.

PARIS, JUNE 26.

The French press admits the pacific terms in which the Emperor of Germany's speech are couched, but notes the silence regarding France.

VIENNA, JUNE 26.

The Austrian press rejoices at the confirmation of Austro-German Alliance given by the Emperor William II. in his speech to the Reichstag, and hopes that Russia will join the Peace League.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

BERLIN, JUNE 27,

The Prussian Diet was opened to-day.

In his speech, as the King of Prussia, the Emperor William says that he will guard with equality the rights of the people of the Kingdom.

The Crown, he assures, feels highly gratified at the good relations which exist with the Holy See at Rome.

The speech, in conclusion, says that the State hopes to lessen the taxation on the poor classes shortly.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

It is reported that the Emperor William will have separate meetings with the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy during the autumn.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

REJECTION OF THE MOTION.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In the House of Commons the adjourned debate on the vote of censure was resumed last evening.

Mr. Gladstone attacked the injustice which prevailed in Ireland and the incompetence of several of the magistrates who have been appointed to enforce the provisions of the Crimes Act.

He assailed the Government for the discreditable treatment to which the member for East Mayo has been subjected under the working of the Act.

Mr. Balfour, in replying to the debate, maintained that the policy of the Government towards Ireland has succeeded beyond hope, but in the meantime, he said, much remains undone.

The Government, he declared, aims at securing prosperity to Ireland on the basis of the maintenance of law in that country.

The division was then taken, and the motion was rejected by 362 against 273 votes.

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 26.

The Republican Convention held at Chicago nominated Mr. Levi-Morton, of New York, for the Vice-Presidentship of the Republic.

TROUBLES IN ZULULAND INCREASING.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Intelligence received from South Africa states that the troubles in Zululand are increasing.

General Smyth has started for Zululand in order to ascertain whether the force there is sufficient to restore order, and, in the meanwhile, instructions have been sent to maintain a defensive attitude.

THE HIGH COURTS OF INDIA.

The House of Lords last evening read for the first time a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Courts in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE NILGIRI VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

H. E. the Governor yesterday in distributing prizes to the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles said the shooting is the backbone of Volunteering at Home and in India, and assured the Regiment of his interest in its efficiency. He stated it is probable that the Volunteers will soon be placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief instead of the Government, as at present. The step will be one in the right direction—incorporating the Volunteers more closely with the regular Army.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

At the last meeting of the Harbour Board a note upon the north-east entrance to the harbour was read with a plan showing the alteration of the design proposed by Sir Guilford Molesworth. It was resolved that the Engineer be requested to state whether the proposed plan will not necessitate a great deal more of old work being taken up and therefore involve further delay and enhanced expenditure. The Trustees took the opportunity to invite the attention of the Government to the very great delay which has occurred in disposing this question of the design, thereby entailing an enormous waste of money by keeping up a large establishment, which cannot be fully utilised.

CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Master, Senior Member of Council, will take short leave almost immediately in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of his health. Mr. H. E. Stokes will become provisional member of Council, Mr. Price acting as Chief Secretary.

STRANDING OF THE SHIP VOLGA.

The ship Volga from New Castle, Australia, with coal for railway, stranded at Negapatam on Monday night and was floated yesterday after being lightened.

CHOLERA IN SRINAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Cholera is said to be rapidly dying out in Srinagar, and reports from the Valley are also favourable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 26.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall arrived here, from Kurrachee *via* Marseilles, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

PENANG, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, extra, from China, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. do.	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 3-16

THE ALIBAG TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, JUNE 26.

SINCE the publication of a notice of the Alibag Technical School in your paper, there have been so many applications made to the Superintendent for information regarding the working of the institution and for advice, that the following statement may serve as a general answer to all inquirers:—

The school was opened in July last, with some 66 students, and the number rose to 72 by the end of the month, each student, on his admission, having been required to furnish himself with a chisel, which was supplied him by the manager on payment of six annas. All other tools, such as saws, hammers, planers, &c., were the property of the school, and free use of these was allowed at the workshop to the pupils.

The number of the pupils did not continue to increase after it had risen to 72, but went on decreasing, till fears were entertained that there would be a collapse. An earnest effort was made to infuse fresh life, and some two months passed before any improvement was perceptible. Though drawing had been made compulsory in the High School, and every class was daily taught that subject for half an hour by a certificated teacher, it was not deemed expedient to insist on carpentry, which had not yet come to be regarded as a genteel art. The Superintendent spent his evenings at the workshop, personally interesting himself in every detail; and he was zealously supported by the Brahmin teachers of the High School. The most fortunate circumstance in connection with the Industrial School was that it was affiliated to the High School, and was, being situated in close proximity, in the same yard; and this connection proved most advantageous in raising its character. The Technical School was also opened at a time when the Gymnasium had been closed, and thus the manual work at the workshop came to be regarded in the light of physical exercise. The ideal character in which carpentry came to be viewed soon disabused the minds of the lads, and they gladly took to it. I may mention that the personal support of Government European officials is most valuable in such matters. Our Collector was skilful in the use of the carpenter's tools, and his example was most influential at the time. The students from the highest classes were first persuaded, and they were followed by those from the lower department.

The funds at the disposal of the Superintendent were Rs. 1,000 in all, which were obtained by public subscriptions through the kind office of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., and they were intended to suffice for not less than one year. Consequently, a thatched shed was erected in the compound of the High School, and work was then commenced in it in the simplest style. The men employed to teach and to manage the school were a skilled carpenter on a salary of Rs. 15, an assistant, who was paid Rs. 2, and a manager, who was responsible for the property of the school and kept the accounts and registers. This last individual was an agent of the Mission, and his salary was paid from the Mission funds. The expenses for the first month, including the wages of the manager, carpenter and an assistant, and payment for tools, wood, &c., was Rs. 131-9-2, for the next month, Rs. 57; for October, Rs. 49-7-6; and for the current month, Rs. 100-12-3. The lads on the roll are 105, and the items of expenditure include Rs. 20 for rent; manager's pay Rs. 77, the carpenter's Rs. 20, a cooly's Rs. 6, an assistant's Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 31 for timber.

At first the students were taught the use of the chisel, and each sat on the ground with a piece of wood before him to work on. The hammering was done in right earnest, and many a chisel was broken; but the ardour of the pupils was not abated. The use of the chisel was learnt, and sometimes along with that sawing and planing were practised. Afterwards some article of furniture was given to be made; for instance, the leg of a bench or desk, the arm of a chair or the back of it. Some of our boys made complete benches, chairs and desks in the space of three months. In the sixth month four Brahmin boys took to carving, and the carved chairs made by them have been much commended. We have not arranged the lads into classes, but each boy does what he is ordered to do according to the progress made.

We have not been able to buy any machinery, but we have made some for our use at our own workshop. We have a little machine for grinding the tools; a machine with a huge wooden wheel for turning a circular saw; a large turning lathe. We follow, at present, absolutely indigenous methods of working, and before introducing our students to European machinery, so useful in turning out superior articles with facility, we want them to be familiar with the country methods of manufacturing. It is only when they are perfect in handling the tools that we hope to arrange to teach them the use of European machinery.

Our boys work at least two hours a day. Those attending the High School come to the workshop nearly an hour before the school time, and an hour after it. They also spend their leizure at it in the middle of the day. Besides they have to attend the drawing class for half an hour. The boys of the Vernacular school come for two hours, from 3 to 5 o'clock. The workshop is open from seven in the morning to six in the evening, except two hours, from 11 to 1 o'clock. We do not pay the boys anything in the shape of stipends or scholarships, for the simple reason that we cannot afford to do it. Nevertheless regular payment to deserving lads would improve the efficiency of the school.

Now that the attendance at the Technical School has very much increased—105,—we have removed the works to a bungalow in front of it, for which we pay a monthly rent of Rs. 20. The salary of the teacher has been raised to Rs. 20. An equally competent man in a large city would be worth not less than double that salary. We have also employed the services of a cooly on Rs. 6 per month and have two pairs of sawyers constantly in our service.

We use the teak growing in our district, which is hard and strong, but not fit for fine work. As yet we have not been able to obtain Malabar teak, which we shall have to order, now that our boys have made progress.

Besides the aid of the Mission and the subscriptions from Bombay native gentlemen, we have received no aid from any other quarter, though we earnestly hope that the Government of Bombay and the Educational Department may show their appreciation of our efforts. We propose to combine theoretical with practical instruction, and an elementary treatise is in the course of preparation. Some qualified teacher may be employed to lecture in the school.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	7 47	9 45	9 44	9 7
June 26, Tuesday.....	.....	.....	.....	0 84
„ 27, Wednesday...	0 27	0 63	0 34	.....
Total..	7 74	10 8	9 78	9 91
Total corresponding date of last year ..,	22 40	22 24	19 57	23 6

IT is always a good sign, writes the correspondent of an English journal, when Russia "duns" the Porte for payment of the War-indemnity. It proves beyond all manner of doubt that in some question of importance the Sultan is showing a little spirit of independence. This time not only does M. de Nelidoff demand immediate remittance of the instalment due, but his Excellency goes so far as to insist upon punctual payment for the future. Possibly the Sultan has refused to move in the Bulgarian Question, or has been too accommodating in negotiating with England anent the Suez Canal. In any case, Russia is generally dissatisfied with the Turks, and is brandishing over them about the only weapon she can at present dispose of. Even that, however, is not a very dangerous one. If the Porte can pay its debt to Russia it certainly will do so, but if not the claim will have to stand over a little, for Russia will, under no circumstances, be permitted to press it by other than diplomatic means. To seize a strip of Turkish territory in pledge of payment would, I have every reason to believe, place Russia in the alternative of accepting the humiliation of restoring it at once or of going to war. M. de Nelidoff is, therefore, not very favourably situated for intimidating the Porte, and it is to be expected that the latter will not attach exaggerated importance to the representations just made by the Russian Ambassador.

BARRISTER-PROFESSORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am rejoiced to infer from a recent appointment that the absurd ruling of the Director of Public Instruction, which very unjustly prohibited educational officers from practising or keeping terms in law Courts, has been cancelled. Some native gentlemen some years ago, had their professional prospects greatly injured by this order. It is well that the students in colleges can now be benefited by the teaching of some men at the Bar whose merits are beyond question, and if the order is relaxed all round so much the better.

June 27. STUDENT.

THE SHERISTEDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the subject of gun passes, I may be permitted to bring to your notice that the state of things appears to me, so far as my experience goes, to be these:—Applications are forwarded by the District Magistrate's office to the District Superintendent of Police or the *Mamlatdar* for enquiry and report. By these officers enquiries are instituted through the *Talati* or the *Fouzdar*, on whose information the *Mamlatdar* or the Superintendent of Police, as the case may be, furnishes his report to the Magistrate, who replies to the applicants accordingly. So far there is nothing in my opinion that can be urged against the system. But to be successful in your prayer you must buy the good-will and advocacy of the *Talati*, the *Fouzdar*, the *Sheristedar* to the Superintendent of Police, the *Avalkarkoon* to the *Mamlatdar*, and above all, of the *Chitnis* or the *Sheristedar* to the Distriot Magistrate. Failing this, at each step of the progress there will be unheard-of objections to your petition, and the verdict of the magisterial authority is sure to go with unerring aim against you. The effect of this is that weapons come to be entrusted and placed in the hands of even dangerous characters, and the honest and deserving have to go unharmed. Cases of murder, of highway and daring robberies, of personal violence, of lawlessness, may, in a measure, be attributed to these corrupted sources on which the decisions of the District Magistrates are, as a rule, based. The state of things tends to contaminate and to corrupt the public morals, and the mischief that results from this degradation of public morals is likely to grow more and more serious in proportions, and will eventually demand, and even compel, the most serious attention of Government.

I have instanced here the case of gun licenses, because I think in this matter especially there is ample room for the *Chitnis*, &c., to exercise an undue influence over the minds of their superiors. In illustrations of this case I shall, if you allow me to do so, cite an instance I am acquainted with. *Chitnis* and *Sheristedar*-ridden officers are after all pitiable creatures, and the sooner they free themselves from the baneful influence the better it is for themselves and the people over whom they rule.

Mr. C. submitted an application to a District Magistrate for a gun license, supporting his case by a certificate from a local gentleman of undoubted probity and integrity. The applicant himself is also a person of unquestioned honesty and uprightness of character, in fact, a respectable member of the community. After a considerable length of time he was told that his request could not be complied with. Being, however, in urgent need of a fire-arm for the protection of his crops, he again represented his case, praying that his application might be re-considered, and his request granted. After numberless reminders he received a reply to the effect that the District Magistrate saw no reason to re-consider his former orders. It appears that some hints must have been thrown out in the course of the unseen departmental correspondence to the prejudice of the applicant's case. Perhaps the hints may have been of a nature to stab the reputation of the individual applying. This they do easily, because the individual so injured is unable to get at the offending scribe. In a word, the decisions of the Magistrates in this case are of an *ex parte* character. No chance is given to the party applying to defend his position if it be injured in one way or other.

As your previous correspondents have not drawn your attention to another fact, I beg to supply the omission. Numbers of applicants are to be found daily thronging the district offices, coming from distant parts of the district. The subordinates in this case also do not fail to take advantage of the illiterate poor; the more so, as these simple children of Nature are unable to raise any voice against their oppressors, their complaints evaporating in low and silent murmurs. They are harassed and vexed by being told to come to-morrow after to-morrow, and so on, when they have to receive any answers or documents from the *kutcheries*. "Gold and silver I have not" is said to have been uttered by a sore oppressed peasant when he found that he was not allowed to have a document of his until he slipped a few silver pieces in the hands of the karkoon, "but what I have I will give you. I will give you a bundle of vegetables."

The evils complained of are mostly to be traced to the root of congregating one kind of people in public offices, and it seems to be necessary that the branches of the family trees should be dispersed, which will, in my humble opinion, weaken the influence and lay the subordinates less open to corruption.

I may mention that *Sheristedar*, *Chitnis*, &c., are synonymous terms, and I myself do not understand the difference. The word, however, I think corresponded to "head clerk." By whatever term they are distinguished, none can deny their being the most important personages in the administration of affairs.

Patels and *Sheristedars* generally live on hand in glove terms, and when *Sheristedars* take *Patels* under their wings, it is a very sorry look-out for the poor country folks.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

June 26.

THE STUDY OF SANSCRIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The number of failures in the University examinations is increasing every year, and in the absence of a committee of inquiry it is very difficult to tell where the fault lies. However, if I draw the attention of both the public and the authorities to the following, through the medium of your valuable paper, I think I shall be doing a service to some of my friends.

It need not be told here that of the several second or classical languages only the Sanscrit and the Persian are the two which are generally taught in the mofussil high schools, and even for these two, in some of them, very few facilities are afforded for students preparing for the University examinations. It is true a number of students get through the Matriculation; but at the same time it is also a fact that many of them find it difficult to go through the higher tests, and are not unfrequently required to give up the course on account of the difficulty experienced in studying the second language. By second language I mean Sanscrit particularly. It is much to be regretted that the Government high schools in the mofussil are not provided with *shastris* as in the Presidency town. I had once the pleasure to talk with a Dakshni Sanscrit Examiner, and I asked him the cause of great many failures of Gujerati students in that subject, and was told that many of them passed in that subject, but they failed to pass the examination, as they scored a very few marks in their Sanscrit paper. I then explained to him the difficulties felt by the students in the mofussil, and found that examiners—particularly Bombayites—had very little idea of the students in the mofussil. The result of such and other difficulties is that day by day many Hindu students are compelled, against their own will, to select Persian as their second language.

I might as well mention here that such difficulties are felt in the study of some of the subjects for the higher examinations, and they will similarly be felt in the newly-introduced the "Middle School" or the "University School Final" examination. I should prefer to write separately on the subject, but in the meantime a word or two about the latter or the U. S. F. examination will not be out of place. If a scholar were to glance at the curriculum of the U. S. F. examination, he will call it an excellent one, but when he is asked to express his opinion on the subject after he is told that of the numerous voluntary subjects many are to look at rather than for actual teaching, then his opinion will be quite correct. In plain language, some of the subjects are altogether new to the teachers, and even if they knew all, it is next to impossible, on account of limited staff, to give the benefit of their vast and varied knowledge to the students. Many of the teachers, and at times even the head-master, have to work for fully five hours a day. I fear, and not without reason, that only those subjects which are common to both "Matriculation" and "University School Final" examination will be selected in such schools, and the original intention of the Government to give a sound training to different class of students will be defeated.

I now return to the original complaint—difficulty in the study of Sanscrit in the mofussil high schools—which has afforded me an opportunity to write the present letter. Not only there are no *shastris* in many of the high schools, but in a high school like that of Surat there has been but one Sanscrit teacher for a long time, and he had to teach all the standards, IV., V., VI, and VII., or the Matriculation class. The teaching of a *shastri* has its special advantage, and this school had also one before; but if the Government is not willing to provide the school with a *shastri* it may so arrange that out of a dozen hands there may be at least two or three of them with Sanscrit as their second language. I avail myself of the present opportunity of writing, as some changes are likely to take place on account of the transference of Mr. Hiralal Narotamdass Dalal, B.A., to the Panchmahals as Deputy Educational Inspector.

Before concluding, I would like to add that the study of Sanscrit and other classical languages requires better and more careful attention than before, because almost all the colleges necessarily require the knowledge of a classical language, nay, the College of Science, Poona, has raised its standard for admission from Matriculation to the Previous examination, and consequently the only course open for those unfortunates matriculated, not knowing a classical language and wishing to take the benefit of some higher or professional education, is to attempt for the Pleader's examinations held by the High Court in Bombay.

MADANLAL LALLUBHAI MUNSIFF.

Bombay, June, 1888.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council held yesterday the following members were present:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I., chairman, Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, M. N. Banaji, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and R. M. Sayani.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Council considered some correspondence which has taken place regarding a proposal made by the honorary secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society to transfer to it the Zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens. The Acting Commissioner, in a letter to the Secretary to the Town Council said that the proposal had his hearty approval. "At present," he added, "we do not possess a staff with sufficient knowledge of natural history to enable us to maintain the animals in proper condition, and each additional animal means additional cost in feed, cages, and supervision. From a financial point of view, therefore, it will be decidedly to the advantage of the Municipality to hand over our animals and cages and to pay to the Natural History Society a fixed annual sum based on our present charges, whereby we may escape extra expenses in future connected with the maintenance of fresh animals. The only proviso necessary would seem to be that in case of the dissolution or bankruptcy of the Natural History Society, an equivalent number of animals and cages should be restored to the Municipality.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary of the Society, had embodied his proposal in a letter, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, in which the Commissioner was informed that a letter had been addressed to the Collector of Bombay on the subject of a site for a proposed Zoological Garden in Bombay. In the event of the Society obtaining the site, if the Municipality agreed to hand over to it the specimens now kept in the Victoria Gardens, with the cages, building material, &c., and to make an annual contribution of a sum equal to the amount now spent in maintaining the animals, the committee of the Society proposed, in return, that for the benefit of the poorer ratepayers, the Society should bind itself never to charge more than one anna for adults and half anna for children as an entrance fee into its garden *on all recognised native public holidays*.

In the letter addressed by Mr. Phipson to the Collector of Bombay, he asked whether the Government would be disposed to assist the Society in forming a Zoological collection and aquarium by placing at its disposal a piece of land free of rent and taxes for that special purpose. The principal reasons which indnce the committee to make the request are the following:—

(1) The number of valuable and interesting specimens of live animals which are constantly being offered to the Society by its members from all parts of the country, but which, owing to want of accommodation, the committee were unable to accept. (2) The great interest which the inhabitants of this country take in such collections, and the importance of imparting a more accurate knowledge regarding the *fauna* of India and adjacent countries, about which the ignorance of the people is so great. (3) The desire on the part of the committee of this Society to facilitate and promote scientific investigation regarding the habits of tropical animals, birds, and fishes kept under favourable conditions for observation. (4) The importance of increasing and improving the supply of fish (both fresh and salt water) and other important articles of food. (5) The necessity of encouraging the acclimatization and domestication of various birds and animals, and the importance of improving the indigenous breeds of cattle and farm stock in this country.

The letter went on to state that the animals at present kept in the Victoria Gardens were not in a satisfactory condition, but in the opinion of the committee, the Municipality could not be expected to incur any considerable expenditure in maintaining a zoological collection at the cost of the ratepayers. The committee were confident that if the Government granted them a suitable site, they would be able, in a few years, to form a zoological collection, which besides being a credit to the city, would become an important educational factor amongst the more intelligent part of the native community. The site which, in the opinion of the committee, was best suited for the purpose of a zoological garden and aquarium was the Chowpatty Cliff extending from the footpath leading up the hill on the right, to the Siri Road on the left, including the vacant land at the foot of the hill. It was further stated that the Society would be glad, if the Government would also allow them to rent the two bungalows which stand on the piece of land in question, facing the old Chowpatty Road.

The Acting Commissioner said that as the Municipality had no staff who understood how to keep and manage these animals, they died very rapidly. A large number of animals were lost during the last year. The Natural History Society, which was a very successful and flourishing body, could certainly manage these animals much better. The Municipality spent over Rs. 8,000 per annum for the maintenance of these animals, but if a like sum were annually contributed to the Society, they would take much better care of the animals handed over to them than was possible under the present management.

Rao Saheb Mundlik said that the formation of a zoological collection was not a municipal, but an imperial concern. The Municipality ought never to have anything to do with mangy and diseased animals. The Municipality had been making contributions towards objects with which they had, as a municipality, very little to do. They began, for instance, by making a grant for primary education, and afterwards they also went in for secondary education. The Rao Saheb concluded by moving that the papers relating to the proposal to transfer the zoological collection of the Municipality to the Natural History Society be referred to the Corporation, with the expression of the Town Council's opinion that if the scheme met with their approval, the transfer should be made on these terms:—That the collection, cages, &c., be made over as they stood to the Society free of charge, together with such gift in money as might be thought proper; but that no annual or other contribution should be paid on that account by the Municipality to the funds of the Society.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Banaji observed that the animals formed the only attraction, which drew people to the Victoria Gardens, and if they were removed, the gardens would not at all be as much frequented as they were now.

Dr. Cowasjee said that while the Municipality charged nothing for admitting people to the zoological collection in the gardens, the Society proposed to levy a small charge. He thought it would be absurd for the Municipality to contribute to the funds of the Society the amount which was now spent in maintaining the animals, and at the same time allow the Society to enrich themselves by charging an admission fee.

Col. Merewether said that the important part of the proposal was the proposed contribution to the Society, but as no reference whatever had been made to it in the agenda paper, he proposed that the matter be adjourned till the next meeting.

Sir Henry Morland agreed with the last speaker.

Dr. Water's spoke in favour of the transfer of the animals to the Society. The Victoria Gardens were most unsuited for zoological purposes, where the circumstances were most detrimental to the healthy growth of the animals. He thought it would be a good thing if a competent body, like the National History Society, were to take charge of the animals and keep them in good condition. He was in favour of the Municipality making an annual contribution to the Society, provided the Society charged no fees for admitting the public to their collection.

Further consideration of the question has been postponed till the next meeting.

THE Secretary of the London Electric Supply of Corporation (Limited) writes that a failure in the supply of electric current on Sunday night last was due to a strike of stokers, who allowed their fires to run down, and then left their work without a moment's notice. He adds it may be interesting to the public to know that the men took offence that a gratuitous meal of roast beef, &c., was served to them cold instead of hot.

THE CHHATRE MEMORIAL.

A GENERAL annual meeting of the Chhatre Memorial Committee was held in the Joshi Hall of the Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, on Sunday last. Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar was voted to the chair. Mr. N. K. Dharap, one of the joint secretaries, then read the following progress report of the committee for the year 1887-88:—

"At the last annual meeting of the Chhatre Memorial Committee it was resolved that an astronomical observatory in connection with the Patwardhan Astronomical Class, which the late Prof. K. L. Chhatre used to teach, should be established and conducted as a tentative measure on the interest accruing from the memorial fund. Steps were accordingly taken to collect the necessary materials for the purpose, and in accordance with a special resolution to that effect a letter was addressed to Shrimant Bapusaheb Kurundwadkar, requesting him to lend to the proposed observatory the use of his astronomical instruments which had so long been at the service of the Patwardhan Astronomical Class. We have great pleasure to state that the enlightened Chief readily complied with the above request. In the meanwhile a printed report of the proceedings of the last year's meeting having come to the notice of Dr. Cooke, the distinguished Principal of the College of Science here, he wrote a letter to the secretaries of the Memorial Committee suggesting, in his capacity of a subscriber to the fund and as a particular friend of Prof. Chhatre, the advisability of amalgamating the fund, small as it is, for starting an independent observatory, with the amount of money to be sanctioned by Government for the establishment of the Government observatory in connection with the College of Science, provided Government agree to name it the Chhatre Observatory. The suggestion was received with great delight, and after it was fully discussed among the members of the committee it was resolved that the suggestion be adopted conditionally upon Government agreeing to the following terms:—(1) That the observatory be named the 'Chhatre Observatory.' (2) That, in view of subsequently improving the methods of calculation, &c., of Hindu astronomy by the light of advanced western science of astronomy, a Sanskrit-knowing Hindu graduate (or at least an under-graduate) who has a special turn for the subject of mathematics be appointed as an assistant to the Superintendent of the Observatory. (3) That arrangements are made to provide facilities for students outside the College of Science to receive practical and theoretical instruction in astronomy. (4) That the observations made would be planatory as well as spectroscopic. A letter was accordingly written to Dr. Cooke requesting him to place the above terms before Government for approval and communicate to us the result. But we are sorry we have not received any reply as yet. The negociations therefore cannot be said to have terminated, although the money requisite for the Government observatory has since been sanctioned and the work of erecting a building for the purpose has been commenced. During the year under report the committee's agent, Mr. V. S. Behele, was sent to Gwalior, which place had remained to be visited. Here he could collect about Rs. 250. He was then asked to go to Indore for receiving payment of H. H. the Maharaja's contribution towards the fund. The sum of Rs. 450 was paid by the Indore Durbar as the Maharaja's contribution. The agent then went to Vardha and collected a few rupees there, and, on his way back to Poona, he took the opportunity of visiting Shrimant Babasaheb Bhuskute of Barhanpur, and was pleased to contribute Rs. 51. The local collections during the year amount to nearly Rs. 300. Thus the total collections made by Mr. Behele during the year under report come to Rs. 1,100. The total receipts up to date inclusive of interest accumulated on the sums invested in the Bombay Bank stand at Rs. 13,095-9-9 as against Rs. 11,738-0-6, including Rs. 324 as interest received last year and Rs. 500 as the promised contribution of the Deccan College. The total expenditure stands at Rs. 4,176-0-3, which includes Rs. 3,000 paid for the Chhatre Laboratory of the Deccan College, so that the net expenditure up to date is only Rs. 1,176-0-3. Thus the net balance now in possession of the committee is Rs. 8,919-9-6, of which Rs. 7,319 are with the Bombay Bank, Rs. 1,100 with the Postal Bank, and the rest with the secretaries as cash in hand. Promised subscriptions to the amount of about Rs. 1,200 yet remain to be realized. Of this Rs. 800 nearly may almost be said to be bad debts, while the remainder (Rs. 400) is expected to be recovered sooner or later, though of course not without the usual worry attending such a job. Since nothing practically useful could be done during the last year on account of the negotiations going on with Dr. Cooke, it has been resolved that until the negotiations are again opened after the establishment of the Government observatory here, the interest accruing from the funds should be devoted every year towards maintaining a Chhatre scholar and forming, as far as possible, a complete astronomical library in connection with the Native General Library here, to be called the Chhatre Astronomical Library. Accordingly, works on astronomy to the value of about Rs. 280 have been ordered out from England, and it is expected they will be received early in July next. It has also been determined to award a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10 to Vinayak Shastree Kanapurkar, a late student of Professor Chhatre's, from the month of May, provided he carries on his studies regularly and produces every month certificates to that effect duly signed by persons with whom he may be reading. It will thus be seen that the final form of the memorial has, for the present, been postponed till after the establishment of the Government observatory now in course of construction. Before concluding, we beg to express the best thanks of the Chhatre Memorial Committee to Messrs. Mahadeo Vyankatesh Lele and Laxmon Ganesh Gandhe, of Gwalior; Mr. Krishnarao Vasudeo Mulye, of Indore; and Mr. Wasudeorao Paranjape, of Wardha; for the timely assistance rendered by them to the committee's agent while he was on his mission of collecting funds during the year under report."

The report being read, Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade read to the meeting the correspondence that had taken place between Dr. Cooke and himself as a secretary of the committee in connection with the memorial. It was then proposed by Mr. Damodar Janardan Gokhale, and seconded by Rao Bahadoor Chintaman Narayan Bhat, that the report read be adopted. The proposition was unanimously carried; and after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

SHOCKING FATALITY ON THE CLAN MACINTOSH.

THE Madras papers give further particulars of the fatality on board the Clan Macintosh. The *Mail* says:—

On the 16th instant, while the s. s. Clan Macintosh—which is now in harbour—was on her way out to Madras, a series of deaths, due to asphyxia caused by the poisonous emanations from a portion of the hold of the steamer in which the stores are kept, occurred almost simultaneously. The Chief Steward, Williams, on that date, it appears, accompanied by the butler and a "boy," entered the store-room, for the purpose of issuing the week's rations to the native crew, and another man was left on the second deck to receive the stores as they were handed up. The first three had hardly reached the store room before they were ashpyxiated by the poisonous vapours of the hold and the man who was left above was also overcome and fell into the hold. Seeing this man fall, a fireman who was close by at the time, reported the matter to the Second Officer, Mr. McPherson, who proceeded with a lighted lamp to investigate. He, also, had barely reached the bottom of the hold, when the lamp was extinguished and he himself fell down. As Mr. McPherson did not appear, the first officer, Mr. Shortland, went down after having had slings arranged above found the body of the Second Officer, and had it handed on deck by means of the slings, he himself following shortly afterwards. He then descended into the hold again to endeavour to recover the body of the Steward, but we regret to say that in this noble endeavour he was overcome by the gas, and fell dead besides the other four victims. All the deceased were buried at sea. The Second Officer, the third Engineer, and two Quarter Masters, besides several of the native crew, were with difficulty resuscitated by the exertions of the Doctor and others, and we are glad to hear that they have now entirely recovered from the effects of the gas. A subscription is being raised on board the steamer, as well as on other vessels of the same Line, for the relief of the families of the deceased.

ON the night of the 5th instant a drama entitled "Luther and His Time," was to have been acted in Berlin for the first time by the students of the Berlin University. The theatre was filled in every part, but after the overture a student appeared before the curtain announcing that in consequence of the interference of the censor the performance could not take place. At the last moment it was found that so many passages had been erased that the work was completely mutilated. The scene between Luther and the famous vendor of indulgences, Tetzel, had been expunged. The name of a contemporary of Luther—Bebel—had to be changed. The word Papist was also prohibited. The committee of students have taken steps to present the work in its original shape, and it will be performed five times. The receipts are intended for the Luther Monument.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ENGLAND

To understand the strength of the movement of opinion against the Compensation Clauses of the Local Government, to which the Ministry has had to yield, it is only necessary to read the statement of facts and figures set forth in two contributions to the current *Fortnightly Review* by Cardinal Manning and Archdeacon Farrar, respectively. The Cardinal, avowing his general approval of the Government Bill, inasmuch as it promises to relieve in some degree that congestion of the Parliamentary brain and palsy of the extremities of the people which are the result of over-centralisation, holds that "the drink trade, like the shirt of Nessus, so clings to the Bill as to be identified with it; and if it be not fatal to the Bill it will be fatal to the moral and domestic life of the people." Having shown from numerous legal authorities that the law never recognised any vested interest in a license for a public house beyond the year for which it was issued, his Eminence proceeds:—

The compensation clauses of the Local Government Bill are not an old right, but a new gift, to the publicans. They create a new law, and that by indirect action. If the bill were entitled, "to amend the licensing laws," dealing openly and exclusively with the drink trade, the main issue would be raised upon its own merits. It now comes in by the way, enveloped in a Bill to which in its constitutional effects, we have as earnestly wished God-speed as we resolutely resist and refuse its action in rooting and extending by new enactments the fatal traffic in intoxicating drink which henceforward would become ineradicable. In saying this, we are speaking deliberately and calmly. Its roots would spread through the whole government, central and local, of England, which would be bound over by heavy pecuniary securities to protect and even to extend it.

The effect of creating a vested interest in publicans and public-houses would render it impossible to touch them without compensation; and the amount of compensation may be judged from a statement drawn up by Mr. Caine, based on careful inquiries. He writes as follows: "A new house was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at a total cost for site, building and incidental charges, of 800*l*. A license, from an old house was bought, and removed to it and its value rose to 6,300*l*. The house was shortly afterwards sold for that sum. Under the proposed Bill it would be impossible to withdraw the license, even on grounds of public convenience, without compensation of 5,500*l*. A house in Liverpool, with a license worth 2,000*l*. was bought by a brewer for 10,500*l*. The compensation would be 8,500*l*. Another house in Liverpool, purchased a few years ago for 800*l*., before the grant of a license, was lately sold for 8,500*l*.; which would require compensation of 7,700*l*. A gin-palace near the docks was built for less than 8,000*l*. All the steamship owners in vain opposed the grant of a license. A leading brewer has offered 20,000*l*. for it, but the offer has been refused. The compensation would be 12,000*l*." Other cases might be added; but it is enough to say that Mr. Caine calculates that the Government Bill would endow and protect the drink trade at the cost of 200,000,000*l*. or 250,000,000*l*. of money. This compensation would go not only to publicans, but also to brewers, and even still more to ground landlords. Surely, the Government itself cannot have foreseen and weighed the consequences of these clauses of the Local Government Bill.

The records of our history show that from the time of Edward III. to this day Parliament has dealt with the drink trade, reducing and prohibiting its sale in England, Scotland, and Ireland, often by extensive and peremptory measures without a particle of compensation. In our colonies, as in Canada, local option and temperance legislation has no shade of compensation. In the United State, as in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Iowa and Kansas, there is no compensation. A claim for compensation was brought in appeal before the United States Supreme Court. The appeal was dismissed.

We may leave the question, as a question of legal right, and, it may be hoped, also as a question of national policy. On this, if we were to begin to say any thing, we should have to say much. But we will only add that the drink trade, which is growing every year is our national sin, our national shame, and if not arrested, will be our national ruin. It is destroying, more than any other malignant agent the domestic life of our people, corrupting the manhood of our men, the womanhood of our women,

to be desirable. And we who never touch drink—we who are said to number from three to four millions of Englishmen—are we too, after all the thousands we have paid for the crime and pauperism which these houses have engendered, to be yet further taxed to pension off the traffickers, whose trade has contributed to England's deadliest curse at home and most irremediable disgrace abroad? And that too when there is not in this Bill the shadow of any provision to secure that the gin-shops extinguished by one county council out of subventions from the public rates may not be created by the next county council which may be floated into office—as majorities ere now have been floated into St. Stephen's—on some wave of gin and beer, which may be swollen by the degeneration of a ruined and tempted people.

Gentlemen who live at ease in luxury; who know nothing of the hideous crimes and loathly agonies which drink daily causes and perpetuates among the poor; who have never turned their fastidious eyes to this bottomless pit of human misery and degradation; who have no conception of what it means to some wretched working man—his veins perhaps full of an hereditary drink-taint—to be unable to go to his work without passing half-a-dozen gin-shops within a stone's throw of his own doors;—these fine people—

"The sluggard Pity's vision-weaving tribe
Who sigh for wretchedness, yet shun the wretched,
Nursing in some delicious solitude
Their dainty loves and slothful sympathies"—

cannot bear to be reminded of Mr. Gladstone's perfectly true quotation that drink causes among us horrors more dreadful, because more continuous than war, famine, and pestilence combined. But we who see these miseries, this squalor, this passing of men through the fire to the Moloch of drink day by day, we speak what we know and testify what we have seen. And we think it grossly immoral to shrink with dainty fastidiousness from plain *statement* of the facts, while the facts themselves cause no horror and no shame because they can be huddled into the oblivious pool of callous consciences. I wish the supporters of the drink trade would expend two pence on the record of the crimes of every hue which deluged England with blood and tears from John of Groat's house to Land's End during the two weeks of Christmas and the New Year. Or need they look beyond to-day's *Times*? We read of the Canonbury murder, and find that the four persons who are believed to have concocted it fortified themselves first at the nearest public-house. We read of a man who brutally murders his wife at Somers Town, and are told that the murderer is sought and found at once at one of his haunts—a public-house, where he was drinking as if nothing had happened. Rare indeed, are the instances in which we ever read of any crime and brutal outrage without the words "drink" and "public-house" occurring in close proximity to it. At home, and wherever she goes, England is more disgraced by the curse of drink than by any other; and already in many ways the retribution, long delayed, is beginning to fall upon her. She has never been sincere, never resolute, in the endeavour to strangle this python which has crushed tens of thousands of her sons and daughters in its folds. The decrepit joke of those who are contented with the present hideous state of things is that "temperate reformers use such intemperate language." I have proved again and again that we have never used language half so strong as great writers and great historians and great statesmen have used. I will end with one specimen:—

"The money saved from drink," says Thomas Carlyle, "would pay your national debt for you, bridge the ocean for you, wipe away your smokey nuisances, your muddy ditto, your miscellaneous ditto, and make the face of England clean again,—and all this I reckon as mere zero in comparison with the accompanying improvement to your poor souls—now dead in trespasses and sins, drowned in beer-buts, in gluttonies, slaveries, quackeries; but recalled them to blessed life again and the sight of heaven and earth, instead of pay-day and Meux and Co.'s Entire. Oh, my bewildered brothers, what foul infernal Circe has come over you and changed you from men once really rather noble of their kind into beavers, into hogs and asses and beasts of the field or the slum!"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
„ 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
„ 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
For Judgment.

10-87—Pestonji and R—Nanbai wife of Khimji Rowji and daughter of the said Parpia Premji, deceased, vs Kesservahoo, widow of Cooverji Parpia, deceased, by her duly constituted attorney, Luxumidas Gopalji—Jefferson, B and D.
To speak to the minutes of the decree.
123-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs Sonabai and others—Mansuklal and D and Pestonji and R.
To vary Commissioner's report.
9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
334-87—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool Karrim Dewani and another vs. Bai Satbai and others—Winter and B.
461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman and others—Payne, G and S, and Tyabji and D.
488-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.
518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.
456-87—Mirza, H and K—Travadi Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
17-87—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.
25-87—In person.—Manilal Dhunji and another vs Goolamhoosen Vajir.—In person.
29-88—A F Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell.

WITHOUT giving a definite pledge on the subject Mr. Goschen has allowed it to be understood that next year he will repeal the duties on silver plate. Mr. Slagg will accordingly withdraw the notice which has for some time appeared on the paper to call attention to the injuries inflicted on the trade of India and of this country consequent upon these duties.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Knight Companion, 1,469 tons, Captain W Davies, cleared out yesterday, for San Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's steamer Busheer sailed yesterday, under Captain J Skinner, for Karachi, with a general cargo and about 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ...	2099	A. B. Gray.....	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	B	W & A.Graham & Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1590	R. G. Taitt..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rockcliff.....	1496	Borwick	L	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1708	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Virginia....	1515	J. Dixon	4	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Asama.....	2449	F. Newell	5	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	6	M. Mackenzie.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	7	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Stura	1416	T. Caboara	8	F. Bozzoni.....
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	9	E. Bates & Co.
„ Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	10	E. Bates & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	11	V. Ebram.
„ Robt. Harrowing....	1395	A. Hughson	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
27	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa.
28	Kt. Companion ..	Davies.....	San Francisco.

The steamer Methley Hall was entered outwards for Marseilles yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
22 India s..... Day .....London, March 17.
23 Palitana s ..... England .....Singapore, June 10.
On. of Arrago s ..Comfoot .....Colombo, June 17.
Warora s ..... Mitchell ....Mauritius, May 22.
Madras s ..... Alexander ..Rangoon, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Steamers Euphrates, Maharaja, Putiala, Bengal and City of Cambridge.
June 23.—Steamer Loodiana.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
22 Olive Branch s .. .. Bimlipatam.
23 Malda s .... Bombay.
C. Buchanan s .... Calcutta.
Patna s .... Calcutta.
24 C. Macintosh s ... . Liverpool.
25 M. Meenatchy s ... . Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

June.
23 Malda s .... Calcutta.
Patna s .... Bombay.
24 C. Buchanan s .... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury s—172 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 192 bales wool, G Kessowji; 60 bales wool and 103 bales cotton, M Dayal; 13 bales wool, C Nanji; 117 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.
Kirby Hall s—500 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Roumaninia s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld 110 cwts gum, W Poonja and Co; 45 cwts gum R Poonja; 15 cwts moyeteeth, M Dayal; 45 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 80 cwts gum, D Ramji; 45 cwts gum, G Motee; 2 bales hides, B Esmal; 131 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—2,001 cwts linseed, Warden and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elton s—264 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rockcliff s—12 cwts gum, F Hurst; 387 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia s—1,954 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co 8,032 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts mowra seed, G Motee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Virginia s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Roumania s—3 cases Cambay stones and 5 cases glass, bangles, M F Cazrani.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—37 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—142 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 20 bales twist, A C Esmallji; 28 bales twist, D P Marker; 375 cwts sandal wood, S N Talati and Co; 8 bales yarn, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—10 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 12 bales T cloth, Tatta and Co; 70 bales twist, H Ambaidas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Grant, 2nd-Lieut, Hampshire Regt, to join, to Edwardesabad.
Haliday, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, I M S, from leave, from Nusirabad.

TURNING water into wine may come soon into vogue if the Californians have their way. Consul Donohoe tells us that they have introduced a process of condensing grape-must to a degree sufficient to prevent fermentation. They think they see a prospect of sending this to other countries under the name of fruit juice without having to pay the Custom-house duties which would be imposed upon wine. The condensed must is expected to keep for years without fermentation, and to improve by age as much as wine; "so that," says the Consul, "a good quality of wine can be produced at any time by the addition of water to the must." Mr. Donohoe adds with the cruel cynicism of a man of the world: "When it passes through the hands of the skilful manipulators abroad, I doubt very much if the consumer will receive an article that can be designated 'unsophisticated juice of the grape,' but probably it will be just as pure as many of the wines we drink at present." The Consul evidently does not mean to depreciate Californian wine so much as European wine importers, for he tells us that by importation of the best varieties of foreign wines, and by careful cultivation and manufacture, the wine of California is greatly improved. The "disagreeable, harsh, foxy taste is fast becoming a thing of the past."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair grow harmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL correspondent sends to an English journal the following interesting information regarding the Central Asian Railway, and the opening of which we have already given an account:—

Fifteen years ago M. de Lesseps wrote to General Ignatieff calling attention to the necessity under which civilization lay of uniting Europe and Asia by rail. By his Suez Canal he had united the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; by the Panama Canal he proposed to make a water-way between the Atlantic and the Pacific; but, as not even M. de Lesseps could propose to make a canal across Afghanistan, he suggested, to General Ignatieff the advisability of doing the work by a railway. Mr. Gladstone was then in office in England, and Mr. Gladstone disapproved of the project. Mr. Gladstone has since repented him in sackcloth and ashes of his refusal to countenance the Russo-Indian-Afghan Grand Trunk line, and so acute is his remorse that it even drives him to the form of self-reproach which for him is before all others the most humiliating—namely, the reflection that if the proposal had been made to Lord Beaconsfield, it would probably have met a different fate. The Russian Government, however, in those days thought as little of the scheme as did Mr. Gladstone. A special Ministerial Council was called to consider the scheme, and the project was condemned. M. de Lesseps's idea was that Russia should make a railway from Orenburg to Samarcand, while England should construct the line from Peshawur to Samarcand. The course of events has not justified the wisdom of the great French projector. In 1873 he pointed out that the route from Calais to Calcutta overland was 7,270 miles long. From Calais it was possible to travel by rail to Orenburg, and from Calcutta to Peshawur, so that 5,100 miles were covered. A gap of 2,270 miles remained, of which 1,470 miles lay in Turkestan and 800 in Afghanistan. Since then the railway has grown apace, but not along the line suggested by M. de Lesseps—not through Peshawur and the Khyber Pass, but through the Bolan to Quetta and on to Pishin. The Indian railway stretches now into Afghanistan, while the Russian railway to Samarchand started, not from Orenburg, but from Ossoun Ada on the shores of the Caspian. Between the two termini of the railway systems which start at Calais and Calcutta there is now but a gap of 600 miles. Already there are those who are dreaming of bridging that gap. General Annenkoff, the engineer of the line, is full of a scheme by which, when he has completed all the links in the chain of railways, it will be possible to send reliefs to our Indian garrisons in nine days from London to the Punjaub, *via* St. Petersburg. I had hoped to have discussed this with him in Central Asia, but, unfortunately, this is impossible. Nine days from London to the Punjaub seems to us incredible. But it could certainly be done in a fortnight, always provided that the railway could be built across Afghanistan. That, however, is still *in futuro*, and it is not very likely that either Government will be inclined to do anything to bring their Asiatic dominions directly into contact—at least not yet.

The Russians, however, have done their share, and the new railway which is to be opened this month will bring them into direct communication with the northern frontiers of Afghanistan. I had an opportunity of talking the matter over with Mr. Mestcherin, the engineer who has superintended from St. Petersburg the construction of the new line. Mr Mestcherin reminded me of Mr. Lessar in the simplicity of his manner, the frankness of his observations, and the perfect mastery of his facts. Mr. Mestcherin has travelled in England, and was the guest of Captain Parland during his stay in Newcastle-on-Tyne. He speaks English very well, and has a clear grasp of his subject, which is as rare as it is refreshing in a country where it is almost as difficult to get firm hold of a solid fact as it is in Ireland, and for much the same reason. He has not visited the line, the construction of which he has superintended from St. Petersburg, but he has all the facts and figures connected with it at his fingers' ends. The office of the Transcaspian Railway Company is in Gagaria-street, not far from the Neva; but when I called there Mr. Mestcherin was absent, and none but Russian-speaking officials were on the premises. At last by good luck a German-speaking charwoman was discovered, and by her I was directed to Mr. Mestcherin's private residence, which lies near the Moscow Railway station, across a couple of miles of streets. There I received a hospitable welcome, and over a tumbler of lemon-flavoured tea we plunged into the subjects of railway making in Central Asia.

"It is quite simple," said Mr. Mestcherin, "quite simple. The line is made for a thousand miles. All is peaceful, and, what is not less important, it already pays its working expenses."

"But," said I, "the line was not originally projected as a commercial enterprise?"

"By no means," said Mr. Mestcherin; "it was *ad initio* a war railway. It has been constructed by the military departments. The actual work of laying the rails was performed by soldiers, in order that soldiers might use the line."

"When was it begun?"

"It was first projected by General Annenkoff after the opening of the campaign against the Akhul Tekkes in 1877. It was begun in 1881, in order to facilitate the operations conducted by General Skobeleff for the reduction of the Tekkes in 1881. Originally it was only intended to carry it as far as Kizil Arvat, the first Tekke fort captured by the Russians, which is distant 217 versts, or nearly 150 miles, from the Caspian."

"What led you to decide to carry it further east?"

"The threatened war in the Murghab in 1885, which you call the Penj-deh dispute. When it seemed as if the differences about the boundary of Afghanistan would result in war, the order was given to carry the line eastward to Samarcand. This was April, 1885."

It was the old story of civilization getting a lift on the powder cart. Because the Afghans seized Penj-deh and were brushed out of it roughly by Colonel Komaroff, it is now possible to travel for a thousand miles in a first class railway carriage into the heart of Central Asia, and to make the pilgrimage by rail to the tomb of Tamerlane. The Central Asian railway seems to be the one solid useful fruit that resulted from that idiotic dispute. But it seemed strange to me that a railway so extended could be constructed so rapidly through a country so recently subdued with apparently so little peril from the fierce marauders of whose utter subjugation it was the outward and visible sign. So I asked Mr. Mestcherin whether they had not had great difficulty in preventing the Tekkes from destroying the line as fast as it was made.

"Destroying the line!" said he. "Certainly not. Why, it was they who made it. The whole of the earthwork, &c.—everything, in short, that could be done by unskilled labour—was done by the Tekkes and the Persians. They were delighted at the opportunity the line afforded them of earning regular wages, and we have never had the slightest trouble with them."

"How many were employed in the construction of the line?"

"The technical work was done by two battalions, railway battalions of our soldiers, or say 1,000 men, trained in the art of railway making. The labourers numbered 5,000. They were almost exclusively natives of the country through which the railway passes. Instead of fighting against us and making slaves of their neighbours, they have worked cheerfully for very small wages in making the line. It would have been difficult to have constructed it at all without their help. The heat in those parts is something terrible touching 58 degrees Reaumur, which is about 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Not only are the natives better accustomed to the climate, but their labour is very cheap."

"About what price?"

"When the railway was begun the wage for a native labourer averaged 15 cop or say 3d a day. Now the demand for labour has doubled the daily wages of the Tekkes. Sixpence a day is now the minimum, with a tendency to rise to 7d."

"Were there any serious engineering difficulties?"

"Next to none. To begin with, we have an admirably landlocked bay in which, no matter how stormy the weather, we can disembark passengers and merchandise with ease and safety. Then the gradients are very easy. The steepest ascent is one in 125. We have very few cuttings or tunnels. The line runs for the most part over level steppe. We had to bridge three rivers, the Murghab at Merv, the Tejend, and the Amou Daria. We have one bridge a mile and a quarter long, which we put up in 103 days. It is of wood. They are all of wood, of the same construction as the bridges across the Neva."

"But had you not great difficulties with the sands? I have heard that some eminent authorities maintain that the desert winds will destroy your permanent way, or overwhelm it with shifting sand.

"It was feared at one time that such would be the case. The line on approaching Merv passes for 200 miles across a sandy plain, and as the sleepers are laid on nothing but sand thrown up from the desert there was danger that the wind would carry it away. This, however, was prevented very simply, by remembering the truth that it is the first step which costs."

"How?"

Mr. Mestcherin took his pencil and drew the following section of the desert embankment:—

"If," said he, "the line were left as if it were an ordinary earthwork, as soon as the wind began to blow it would eat into the corners of the embankment marked A A, on which ever side the wind was blowing, spreading the sand over the steppe, as B B, until the railway would be destroyed. For the sand will not bind."

"Well, how did you manage to prevent this?"

"Very simply. All that is necessary to do is to keep the wind from taking the first bite, so to say, of the sandwork. That is to say, if we can but put a solid edge on the shoulder of the embankment the thing is done. We made many experiments, and at last discovered that by erecting a little seven inch rampart of clay on the edge of each shoulder of the permanent way, we could effectually prevent its denudation under the wind. Hence we secured the safety of the embankment simply enough, as this sections show—Seven inches of clay is too tough a plating for the wind to eat through, and beneath the armoured edge the whole embankment is secure.

"How is the line constructed?"

"Very well and very simply. We have not metalled the permanent way; the sleepers are merely laid in the sand or earth, with the exception of a short stretch in which the sleepers rest on 12 inch cubes of asphalte, for the making of which there is plenty of bitumen. The sleepers are of wood; the rails of steel, manufactured partly in the Publoff Works, St. Petersburg, and partly in the south of Russia by the Siemens-Martin process. The south Russian rails are supplied by the new Russian company, of which an Englishman, Mr. Hughes, of Millwall, is chairman. The stone for the construction of the stations and other necessary masonry was found along the line. A very good sandstone is met with near Kizil Arvat."

"Has it been an expensive line?"

"One of the cheapest we have ever made. It costs us without rolling stock and rails, which are supplied by the Government, 19,000 roubles a verst or 2,850*l* per mile, as against an average of 22,000 to 35,000 roubles per verst in Russia. If you add the cost of the rolling stock and the rails, you have an average of 35,000 roubles per verst in Central Asia, as against from 38,000 to 51,000 roubles per verst in Russia."

"What rolling stock is there on the Transcaspian?"

"About 90 locomotives, 1,200 waggons, and 600 open cars. Of passenger carriages there are not many, only sufficient to keep going a train daily each way. The locomotives are all heated by petroleum, of which there is a small supply on the line, but which abounds in inexhaustible quantities at Baku. You have not adequately appreciated the enormous saving that petroleum effects as compared with coal. It takes, roughly speaking, 50,000 tons of petroleum to work our traffic on the Transcaspian. The efficiency of oil is double that of coal. That is to say, we can generate twice as much steam per pood by petroleum as by coal. But that is by no means the only difference. A pood of petroleum costs 9 copecks; a pood of coal from the Donetz basin, 40 copecks. Thus, you see, we work our traffic in Central Asia at a cost of 27,000*l*. for feul in oil. If we had to use coal it would cost us, how much do you think? Just 240,000*l*. The feul that is twice as efficient is weight for weight more than four times as cheap.

"What kind of traffic do you expect to carry?"

"The traffic that we are carrying now. From Asia we bring to Russia cotton, wool, silk, fruits, and furs. To Asia we carry manufactures of all kinds. The value of the stuffs moved each way is about the same. In 1886 we estimated it at 15 million roubles each—that is to say, a total movement of three millions sterling. The majority of these goods being light, they bear a comparatively heavy freight. The receipts already balance the working expenses."

"Do you intend to carry the line on to Tashkend?"

"No; the engineering difficulties are greater than the commercial and political advantages that such a line would secure."

"Then you don't intend to run a branch to Herat?"

"Certainly not; it would not pay. Herat is a long way off our main line. If you choose to make a line through Afghanistan, that is another matter. At present the nearest point at which we touch Afghanistan is not by rail, but by river. The railway crosses the Amou Darie at Tchardjui. From that point we have steamers which ply southward as far as Kilif, in the direction of Afghanistan. Northward they go with the stream as far as the Aral Sea. These steamers are 22 feet broad, 150 feet long, and 500 horse-power. They are of very light-draught, and will do 25 versts, or 16 miles, an hour, in smooth water. The Amou Daria, however, flows with a current like the Neva, of seven versts per hour, and this must be taken into account in reckoning what these boats can do. Each of these steamers is navigated by thirty men, and can carry 300 soldiers and twenty officers. They were built in sections in St. Petersburg, taken by rail to the Volga, and then so onward to Tchardjui."

So much for Mr. Mestcherin and General Annenkoff's railway. It is an enterprise which, however daring it seemed when projected, has encountered no difficulties in its execution. It has been a great pacifier, and its success fills me with vain regrets that our projected railway from Suakin to Berber was never constructed. The Hadendowas and the Bishareens would probably have been as amenable to the temptation of regular daily wage as the Akhal Tekkes and the Turkomans. But the Russians did what we only talked of doing, and the result is that the railway to Samarcand now runs with safety and regularity through a territory but lately the terror and the despair of civilized man.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BY ELECTRICITY.

NEW YORK is the first American State to substitute death by electricity for hanging. The Governor has signed the Bill passed by the Legislature making the change after January 1st next apply to all crimes committed on and after that date. The Bill consists of elaborate and carefully drawn amendments to the code of criminal procedure, providing that a prisoner sentenced to death is to be immediately conveyed by the sheriff to one of the State prisons, and there kept in solitary confinement until the day of execution. He is to be visited only by the officers or by his relatives, physician, clergyman, or counsel. The Court imposing the sentence is to name merely the week within which the execution is to take place, the particular day within such week being left to the discretion of the principal officer of the prison. The execution is required to be practically private, only the officials, clergymen, physicians, and a limited number of citizens being allowed to be present. After the execution a funeral service may be held within the prison walls, and the body be delivered into the custody of the relatives if requested. Otherwise it is to be decently interred within the prison grounds. These provisions completely abolish the present disgraceful practice of allowing capital criminals to be visited by the public, to be interviewed by reporters, and finally hanged in a semi-public manner. The new law is the out-come of the following recommendation by the Governor in 1885:—"The present mode of executing criminals, by hanging, has come down to us from the dark ages, and it may well be questioned whether the science of the present day cannot provide means for taking the lives of such as are condemned to die in a less barbarous manner. I commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Legislature." The attention of scientific men was attracted to the subject by this message. In 1886 a Commission was appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report upon the most humane and practical method of carrying into effect the sentence of death in capital cases.

THE French "Society of Men of letters" decided at its last meeting to hold a Literary Congress in Paris in the exhibition year, and the leading *litterateurs* of Europe and America are to be invited to attend it. Advantage will be taken of the occasion to unveil the statues, which it is hoped may be finished by that time, of three of the most gifted men of genius whom France has produced in the present century—Balzac, Alfred de Musset, and Victor Hugo. Musset's statue is nearly completed as it is. The funds collected for Balzac's fall short of the required amount by some £400, which, however, a fresh appeal to the great novelist's admirers is certain to bring in. There is, however, some doubt if Hugo's statue will be ready for inauguration next year. The considerable sum of £4,000 has been subscribed for a memorial to him; but his literary executors, M. M. Vacquerie and Meurice, have extremely large ideas on the subject of Hugo's claims on the gratitude of his countrymen, and they consider this recognition of them altogether inadequate. They aim at erecting a grandiose monument to his memory, "a star-y-pointing pyramid," or something of the sort; and for this purpose they think that twice the sum on hand would be far too little. They will find some difficulty in raising the money. "Hugolatry" died with the great man himself, and the French have by this time assigned their idol his true place—one in the very first rank, no doubt, but not quite among the demigods.

ARMY HORSES.

TAKING as his text a passage which occurs in the "Memorandum relating to the Army Estimates of 1888-89," presented to both Houses of Parliament, on February 27, 1888, by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, a writer in a London paper says:—

The following is the passage: "The problem of providing on an emergency an adequate supply of army horses at a moderate cost, and of avoiding the enhancement of price which a sudden demand for large numbers would inevitably cause, cannot yet be said to have been solved. The experiment that is being tried is that of inviting owners of horses suitable for military purposes to enter into a provisional agreement, undertaking to sell their horses to the Government, when called upon, at a given price, receiving an annual fee for every horse. If this or any other voluntary scheme should fail—which I think need hardly be anticipated—the only course remaining will be to put in force those powers of compulsory requisition which are contained in the existing Acts of Parliament, supplemented by any further provisions which may be necessary." Acting on this suggestion the War Office issued a circular on May 1, inviting owners of twenty horses and upwards within the metropolitan area to register such a number of horses as they would be prepared to sell to the Government on the occasion of a great national emergency. Ten shillings per horse registered will be paid annually as retaining fee. Only serviceable horses of from five to ten years of age and from 15 hands to 16 hands 2 inches high will be registered. Officers appointed by the Secretary of State will inspect the class of horse which owners propose to register, on their premises, at least once a year, after which the final agreement will be made as to prices with the proprietors. The Government are prepared to agree to pay, in case of taking the animals, a price which would represent (*a*) what it would cost to replace them, (*b*) the estimated loss which might accrue pending their being replaced. As it is evident that the amount of (*a*) and (*b*) would vary in proportion to the number of horses required by the Government, the prices to be agreed upon should, it is considered, be based on a sliding scale. The following particulars should be given by owners of horses: (1) The number of horses of the description defined they are prepared to hold at the disposal of the Government in the event of their being required under an emergency; (2) The price per horse they consider should be given by the Government in the event of their horses being impressed—(*a*) if a quarter of the registered number be taken; (*b*) if one-half be taken; (*c*) if three-quarters be taken; (*d*) if the whole be taken. Varying rates can be named where owners have more than one class in possession.

It is too early to presage with what measure of success this tentative effort will be attended, but nothing can be more certain than that our position, in case of a sudden emergency, would be far from satisfactory. We learn from a "Preliminary Return of the British Army for the year 1887," prepared by order of the Commander-in-Chief for the information of the Secretary of State for War, and presented to Parliament last week, that on the 1st of last December there were 1,304 men in the Household Cavalry, 18,054 men in the Cavalry of the Line, 3,898 in the Royal Horse Artillery, 30,836 in the Royal Artillery, 6,508 in the Royal Engineers, 2,902 in the Commissariat and Transport Corps, 683 in the Ordnance Store Corps, and 2,610 in the Medical Staff Corps. It will be evident from a glance at these figures that in peace time something like 30,000 horses ought to be permanently available to mount nearly 20,000 cavalry soldiers whom we have always with us, to pull the field guns employed by nearly 35,000 Royal Artillerymen, and to supply the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and the Medical Staff Corps, to say nothing of others. How far we are from possessing this complement of 30,000 horses may be inferred from returns made at the end of last year to the War Office, showing that "the efforts lately made to widen the field of supply of cavalry remounts at home and in the Colonies have not as yet increased the proportionate number of mounts to any appreciable extent. For these reasons the thirty-one regiments which constitute the British Regular Cavalry Force are very much below the power they should possess, seeing that there are now 11,800 horses for 18,500 non-commissioned officers and men—officers who provide their own horses being left out of the reckoning." Thus it will be seen that our present stock of animals is not sufficient to mount two-thirds of our troopers, and that in every cavalry regiment there are always a large number of men who cannot take the field for want of horses to ride. The three regiments of Household Cavalry have but 800 horses for 1,300 men, and the Dragoons, Dragoon Guards, Hussars, and Lancers have but 10,500 horses for 17,500 men. This disproportion is not confined to regiments at home, there being at all times in India a vast difference between the number of mounts and of men supposed to be mounted. Thus, in India, the King's Dragoon Guards have 600 men and 450 horses; the Queen's Bays, 650 men and 480 horses; the Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, 600 men and 430 horses; the Carabineers, 600 men and 480 horses; the Princess Dragoon Guards, 650 men and 440 horses the Queen Own Hussars, 650 men and 500 horses; the King's Royal Irish Hussars, 600 men and 450 horses; the 7th Hussars 650 men and 480 horses; the 17th Lancers, 600 men and 450 horses. Another cavalry regiment now abroad—the Inniskillings—have, at Natal, about 300 horses for 450 men. Even in Ireland—perhaps the finest climate and soil in the world for breeding live stock of all kinds—there are less than 2,000 horses for about 3,300 men.

These details are far from reassuring when we learn that there is not a cavalry regiment in the German army without more horses than it contains men; the usual proportion being 700 men to 1,000 horses. A recent English visitor to Saumur, at which the largest cavalry school in France was established towards the close of last century, reports that he saw 600 thoroughbred chargers in motion together, many of them of English birth, and the rest sprung from stallions and mares imported to France from this country, of which the average cost was £60 per head, and which constituted the most magnificent body of horse that in a long experience he had ever seen.

We read in the "Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the Army," dated Jan. 31, 1888, that "a considerable increase to the charge under sub-head M. resulted from an experiment to purchase remount horses from Canada." The authorised charge for artillery horses purchased in England is £45, and for cavalry £40, whereas the cost of eighty-three horses and nine mules procured in Canada amounted to £52 5s 3d each; or with the addition of the expenses of the committee despatched to purchase them, to £56 14s 5d each. "Perhaps," adds Sir William Dunbar, "the advantages that were expected to be derived from the inquiries of this committee have not been fully brought before me, but it will be seen from the correspondence printed with this report that the opportunity afforded to the War Office of supplying further information respecting the decision to purchase horses in Canada, by means of a committee of officers sent out from England, was not merely not accepted, but would seem, from the tone of the War Office letter, to have been resented as an improper interference with the proceedings of that department." At this manifestation by the War Office of disinclination to look to Canada for army horses little surprise can be felt by those who have read General Ravenhill's report of his experiences in that country. He tells us that the Canadian horse is a hardy, clean-legged, good-coloured, tractable, and trustworthy quadruped, but he is worked too young, and is rarely sound on arriving at maturity. Moreover, the mares from which most Canadian farmers breed are completely worn out when put to the stud, and few of the Canadian stallions are fit for stock-raising purposes. One visit to the Dominion satisfied General Ravenhill that in time of peace the British War Department must look to the British farmer for the not extravagant supply of 1,800 horses needed annually to meet the requirements of the army. In the "Live-Stock Journal Almanac" of 1888 there is an admirable little paper, written by Lord Coventry—one of the best living authorities upon everything connected with the equine world—which is headed, "The Revival of Horse-Breeding." He concludes by saying, "It must be noted that the obvious inference forced upon us by a contemplation of the present unfortunate position of agriculture is that farmers must trust to live stock of the best kinds to provide the rent of their holdings. If it is the will of the country that wheat-growing should be abandoned, that land should be thrown out of cultivation, and labourers unemployed, we farmers must submit reluctantly to fate, and turn our attention exclusively to the production of horses, sheep, cattle, and dairy produce, and it will probably be found that the raising of horses, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, will, *with proper management*, prove a remunerative business." We have italicised the above three words, as nothing is more certain than that horses can, with proper management, be reared in most, if not in all, of our English counties, and sold as rising four-year-olds at a profit for £40. For the first time in the history of these islands thoroughbred stallions—few, it is true, in numbers but unexceptionable in quality—have been scattered over the country by the Government. General Ravenhill reminds us that there are in the United Kingdom 117 counties—40 in England, 12 in Wales, 33 in Scotland, and 32 in Ireland—each of which might well be asked to find twenty horses annually for army purposes. To this result we believe that the Government stallions will powerfully

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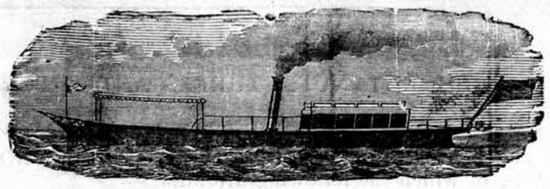

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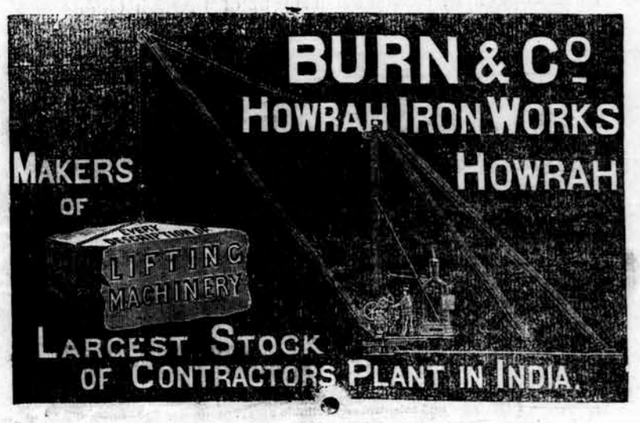

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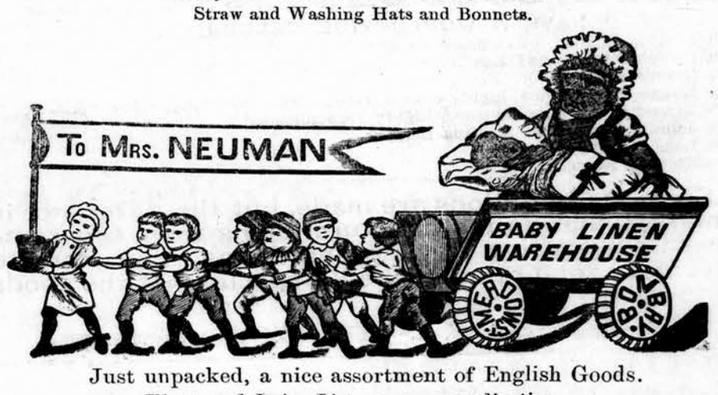

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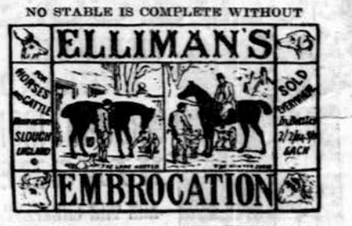

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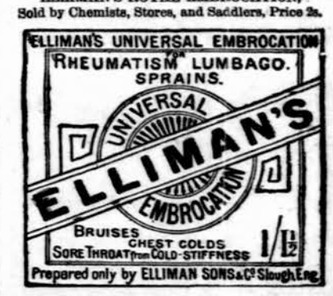

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co.